New-York Daily Times.

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[illegible]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

CONSOLIDATION OF THE SHELLS.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTIONS.

Revolutionary Action of the Hards and Softs.

MARKET HALL GOES OVER TO CORINTHIAN HALL.

The Organization Perfected.

Ballotings for a Candidate for Governor.

FERNANDO WOOD WITHDRAWN.

SELECTION OF AMASA J. PARKER.

THE NOMINATION MADE UNANIMOUS.

THE SOFT SHELLS.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 30.

[illegible]

Judge BEARDSLEY said that the Committee had the honor to present the resolutions adopted by the Convention in session at Corinthian Hall. [illegible]

... Convention before action on their Committee had been taken.

HORATIO SEYMOUR said there were some things they could all understand. It was their grateful duty at this time to reunite the Democratic Party of the State. It was their grateful office to cheer the hearts of Democrats throughout the Union by the gratifying intelligence that the Democrats of New-York would go united into the conflict. It seemed that the same sentiment that influenced this Convention was entertained by the other, for they had hit upon nearly a similar plan for perfecting the union of the two bodies. For himself, recognizing this spirit, he cared nothing about the order, but everything about the ends at which they arrived. The object was that the great Democratic Party of this State be brought together at this time in order that they might present an unbroken front, and insure victory to the Democracy in the coming election. The question was not who could get the most by that union, but who shall give the most in order to achieve so propitious a result. The honorable emulation is, who shall be foremost in accomplishing a union—so that before another sun shall set it may be said the Democracy of New-York are no longer a divided party. He had not paid particular attention to the words of the resolution reported from the other Convention. He cared not what was its phraseology. He was fully content with the result. Every issue in this contest was one intertwined and identified with the history of this State. They came together to uphold civil and religious liberty—to declare that this land shall continue to be the home and refuge of the oppressed of every clime. He adverted to those issues in the contest, to show the deep interest New-York State had taken, and responded to the resolution and appointed a Committee of Conference. He believed that all had one common object in view, to secure the union of the Democratic Party, so that when the contest shall have passed away, the victory of the Democratic Party might prove that New-York was worthy of her motto, "Excelsior."

Mr. KELLY, of New-York, would have desired to see these Conventions meet together, without these ceremonies. He saw no occasion to place the party again in the hands of individuals. The people of the party had called for a union from the Atlantic shores to Lake Erie, and nothing could keep them apart. He adverted to the necessity for defeating the American and Republican parties, and declared his willingness to accede to any terms, in order to accomplish that object.

Mr. J. COCHRANE, of New-York, was happy to say that if he had, at first, felt any doubt at the course of the other Convention, he now, since listening to the eloquent remarks of the gentleman from Oneida, [illegible] this Convention? Their cry was still, like the daughter of the horse-leech, "give, give"—and this Convention would give [illegible] to their heart's blood. But he desired to [illegible] fully the position in which they [illegible] and then he would meet the [illegible] and would "give" and "give," until the Democracy had nothing left but an undivided [illegible]

[illegible] point upon which turns the whole fortune of the Democratic Party, and I will never be deterred by cries of question, nor by scraping of feet or hissing, from speaking my sentiments. This Convention had asked the other Convention to meet us in special fairness and liberality. We conceded all that they could have desired, and our Committee is sent back to us without anything having been done with our fair and honorable proposition. Another Committee is appointed with different objects, and we are asked now to go back and select a new Committee [illegible] and meet the one thus created.

This, Sir, will be coalition—not union; but it will be one step towards union—and, therefore, we shall do well to meet it. Let them ask what they will, we will give it all, as a sacrifice on the Democratic altar. We will do nothing that can tend to prevent a union of the Democracy of the State. Let us then appoint the Committee; but I ask that the motion may be amended so as to retain the original Committee, and add three more.

The amendment was accepted, and Messrs. [illegible], DEAN RICHMOND and HORATIO SEYMOUR were appointed as the three additional ones to serve on the Committee.

The Convention then took a recess for half an hour.

On reassembling, the Committee reported they had discharged their labors, and a joint Convention had been agreed upon, to meet in Corinthian Hall.

The Convention then dissolved, to reassemble in Corinthian Hall.

THE HARD SHELLS.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 30.

The Hard Shell Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock, by Judge [illegible], who nominated [illegible] President pro tem.

On taking the Chair Mr. [illegible] returned thanks for the honor, and expressed a hope that the proceedings would be so conducted as to promote the union of the Democratic Party. It was the first time that a purely sectional party had appeared [illegible] threatening the disruption of the Union, and he hoped the union of the Democratic Party would defeat it. [Cheers.]

W. W. [illegible] and H. S. CUTTING were appointed Secretaries pro tem.

The calling of the roll of delegates was interrupted by the appearance of Mr. ADAMS, Chairman of the Committee from the Softs, with a message from the other Convention.

A motion was made to receive the message and lay it on the table.

Judge [illegible], of Oneida, hoped the organization of the Convention would be first completed, and suggested that the Committee be invited to take seats. The Committee stated that they would retire and await the pleasure of the Convention.

After the calling of the roll Judge BEARDSLEY rose and was received with loud cheers. He said it would be useless for him to look at what had been the condition of the Democracy of New-York for the past nine years. [illegible]

[illegible] approved by the two sections of the Democracy of New-York are in accordance with those of the National Platform.

Resolved, That this Convention now propose to the Market Hall Convention an immediate union of the two Conventions into one body, for the purpose of nominating a single State electoral ticket, and merging the two party organizations.

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each Judicial District be appointed to communicate these resolutions to the Market Hall Convention, and arrange the time and place for a joint meeting [illegible] permanent organization of the united Convention.

The resolutions were received with loud cheers.

Judge TERRAIN, of Albany, seconded the resolutions and hoped that action on them would be prompt and unanimous and without discussion; and that by the union of the Democratic Party, the defeat would be insured of that mongrel party, that was now gathered together, having for its object the disruption of the Union. [Cheers.]

Mr. RUGER, of Onondaga, moved to amend by appointing a Committee to communicate with a Committee of the Soft Convention, and report to this Convention. This was done as courtesy to the Committee from the other Convention. [Loud cries of "Question," "Question."]

Mr. BEARDSLEY meant no disrespect to the other Committee, but did not understand that any communication was now before the Convention.

Mr. TERRAIN rose to a point of order, contending that the resolution of Mr. RUGER was not in order because it related to no matter before the Convention. The point of order was sustained, and Mr. BEARDSLEY's motion was carried by a large majority.

Mr. RUGER moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of two to notify a Committee of the other Convention that this Convention is now organized and prepared to receive any communication they may have to present. Carried, and the Chair appointed W. D. EDGER, B. WARD and H. S. CUTTING.

It was then moved that the Committee on Credentials have power to fill all vacancies in delegations. Adopted.

The Committee from Market Hall now entered the Hall and was received with loud applause.

Mr. B. F. ANGEL, the Chairman of the Committee, said that a Democratic Convention sitting at Market Hall, representing a portion of the Democracy of the State, had adopted a set of resolutions which the Committee now present had been empowered to carry to this Convention.

He then read the resolutions, which were received with loud applause, and at the close three cheers were given.

On motion, the resolutions were adopted.

Prior to their entrance, they were read to the Committee.

L. B. SHEPARD declared as his conviction that the Market Hall Convention would receive the resolutions with heartfelt pleasure and enthusiasm.

Both Conventions then adjourned to 4 P. M., leaving the Committees to arrange the plan for a Union meeting.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Hards reassembled at 4 o'clock, and reported a list of the delegates.

Judge BEARDSLEY then reported that the Conference Committee had performed their duty; that the two Committees had come together, and agreed upon the officers for a permanent organization, and he had reason to believe that the other Convention would be here in a few minutes. He proposed that the seats of one-half of the hall be vacated, in order that the members of the other Convention might be received courteously.

The seats were vacated immediately, and half the hall left vacant.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, moved that a Committee of three be appointed to conduct the delegates to their seats.

The Chair appointed Messrs. WARD, MURPHY, and RUGER.

At this time some outsiders entered the Hall, and being mistaken for members, were loudly cheered. When the mistake was discovered, there was loud laughter. Soon the Soft Convention appeared, and being headed by JOHN COCHRANE, were readily recognized. Cheers continued while the Delegates were entering the Hall, and when all were in, the Hards rose and waved their hats. At the close, [illegible] came in, but not until after the applause had subsided.

THE CONSOLIDATED SHELLS.

Judge ADAMS, of Suffolk County, then rose and said that the agreeable duty devolved upon him to report to the two Conventions, now, he hoped to be consolidated in one [illegible]

[illegible] A delegate rose to a point of order [illegible] several Delegates from the Market Hall [illegible] standing. He hoped the persons not Delegates would vacate the seats reserved for them.

Judge ADAMS continued—He begged to announce the names of the permanent officers, [illegible] excitement apparent in every countenance would be suppressed until the organization of the Convention was complete:

FOR PRESIDENT.

Hon. W. C. CRANE, of Herkimer.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS.

P. B. Sweeney, New-York.	D. Moulton, Oneida.
A. B. Conger, Rockland.	O. Crocker, Broome.
R. Hoes, Columbia.	T. M. Howell, Ontario.
L. Stetson, Clinton.	J. Granson, Erie.

FOR SECRETARIES.

W. W. Sawyer, New-York.	P. Wisner, Livingston.
W. M. Tweed, New-York.	W. E. Bryan, Genesee.

Mr. ADAMS moved the adoption of the report, and the appointment of a Committee of two to conduct the President to the Chair.

The Chair appointed Judge BEARDSLEY and JOHN COCHRANE.

When the two gentlemen met in front of the stage, they shook hands amid loud applause.

Mr. CRANE, on taking the Chair, briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and congratulated the Democracy on the glorious spectacle of a union, founded on the platform of the Cincinnati Convention.

Much merriment occurred on Mr. CRANE's taking the Chair, his size preventing him from sitting in the one before used.

A motion for a recess till 7 o'clock was made and lost.

The roll of the Delegates was then called in order, and the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries took their places upon the platform.

HORATIO SEYMOUR moved the appointment of a Committee of sixteen to report resolutions for the adoption of the Convention. Carried.

JOHN COCHRANE desired to bring a subject to the notice of the Convention, which would be necessary to act upon. It would be their duty to nominate State officers and an electoral ticket. There might be some difference of opinion as to the manner in which the latter should be chosen. In order that perfect fairness might be attained, and no suspicion of desire to secure advantage arise, he thought it would be proper to nominate a Committee of two from each Judicial District, whose duty it should be to present names for an electoral ticket to the Convention. He would make such a motion and move to lay it on the table.

L. B. SHEPARD thought the representatives from each District should name an Elector, each side taking their turn.

Judge BEARDSLEY thought the wishes of the delegates from the Congressional Districts should be consulted.

Mr. COCHRANE presented his resolution with the addition, instructing the Committee to consult the Delegates from the different Congressional Districts in [illegible] of Electors. The object of the proposition was that each organization should have an equal representation on the ticket, whether that was done by taking Electors alternately or by a series of numbers collectively.

Judge [illegible], of Yates, was sorry to hear this talk of a party within a party. He understood this to be a consolidated party, and regretted to hear already argument as to union for spoils and divisions of offices.

Mr. [illegible], of Ontario, agreed in the remarks of the last speaker, he desired to see the union complete. He wanted as few committees as possible, and thought the choice of Electors should be left to the Delegates from the Congressional Districts. He moved as an amendment, that the delegates present the name of an elector from each District, and where unable to agree, present two names and abide by the decision of the Convention.

Motion and amendment tabled.

Mr. KELLY, of New-York, introduced a resolution [illegible]

A Delegate from Washington County endeavored to make a speech, but was interrupted by the loud applause of the Convention, and after an ineffectual [illegible]

A Delegate asked the name of the [illegible]

A DELEGATE—It is Mr. SEYMOUR.

Mr. KELLY—It is H. B. SMITH, not John.

[illegible]

The Convention then took a recess till 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon the reassembling of the Convention at 7½ o'clock, Mr. [illegible] moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor by a viva voce vote, each county being called [illegible] Erie.

Mr. ROBERTSON hoped the first vote would be informal, in order that each delegate might have an opportunity to express a preference.

The amendment was accepted and, on motion, was adopted.

The Chair then announced the following Committee on Resolutions:

1—Messrs. Ward and Sheppard.
2—Messrs. Jones and Kelly.
3—Messrs. [illegible] and Osgood.
4—Messrs. Seymour and Beardsley.
5—Messrs. Fairchild and Bowne.
6—Messrs. Parker and Rice.
7—Messrs. Piper and Cutting.

The list of Delegates being then called, the vote for Governor resulted as follows:

Addison Gardiner	60	H. Seymour	31
[illegible] Seymour	40	A. Schell	11
A. J. Parker	33	E. Corning	9
Fernando Wood	26	Judge Brown, of Orange	1
J. Vanderbilt	7	H. W. Rogers, of Erie	1

Messrs. Daniel S. Dickinson, Fowler, Bowman, and Parker, one each.

When the ballot was announced, the name of Judge Brown was withdrawn.

HORATIO SEYMOUR said he was surprised to find his name mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor. He had repeatedly said that no possible contingency could arise which would induce him to accept the nomination. His future path lay not in public, but in private life. But though he declined any political office he could pledge his hearty and cordial support to the Democratic Party, as now united. His best exertions should be used to secure the election of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. His earnest endeavors should be to restore the Empire State to the proud position as the main pillar of the great Democratic fabric of the nation. While, therefore, he thanked his Democratic friends for their past support and present expression of favor, he requested to be left in that position in which he could best contribute towards the success of the party. [Loud Cheers.]

Mr. KELLY moved that the Convention go into a second ballot and a formal vote for Governor. Carried.

H. S. CUTTING, of Erie, withdrew the name of HENRY W. ROGERS.

Mr. KELLY addressed the Convention strongly in favor of FERNANDO WOOD, and urged the claims of the City of New-York to the nomination for Governor, as she had not had one since the days of DE WITT CLINTON. No Democrat had ever done more for New-York City than FERNANDO WOOD.

On motion, it was resolved that a majority of all votes cast should elect.

The second (formal) ballot resulted as follows:

Gardiner	75	Vanderbilt	18
Seymour	67	Schell	32
Wood	36	Corning	3
Parker	30	Fowler	1

Judge HOGEBOOM now rose and said, it was evident that no choice could be made if this course of voting was continued. The time must come when some concessions must be made as to the candidates to be voted for, and while fully indorsing the remarks of the delegates from New-York in relation to one prominent candidate, he would say the North had claims as to candidates. It must be remembered that there are two candidates from New-York, and one from Kings. He urged the claims of Northern Counties, and declared he would cast his vote for DAVID L. SEYMOUR.

Col. [illegible], of New-York, honored the last speaker for the boldness he had shown in urging the case of his candidate, but the Convention had but just entered on the important duty of nominating a man to carry out the blessed union consummated to-day. New-York presented almost as a unit the name of a man who represented the interests of the great Metropolis of the United States. The Colonel continued to urge, in a very warm and eloquent manner, the great claims of FERNANDO WOOD upon the Democracy of New-York, and declared that the Germans, in a body, and all other adopted citizens would rally round him. He asked, would they do this for DAVID L. SEYMOUR?

Here the speaker was interrupted by loud applause, and took his seat.

Mr. BOWNE desired to say that Mr. PARKER's name was not withdrawn.

A Delegate hoped that the friends of Judge PARKER would adhere to their nomination.

The third ballot was then taken, with the following result:

[illegible]

[illegible] and hoped the friends of other candidates of New-York would display equal magnanimity.

S. B. JEWETT then withdrew the name of ADDISON GARDINER in favor of AMASA J. PARKER.

Much excitement followed this announcement.

Mr. KELLY, of New-York, said it was evident to the friends of FERNANDO WOOD that he was not the choice of the Convention, and knowing he would not desire, under the circumstances, to keep his name before the Convention, he would withdraw his name.

Mr. PAYNE, of Franklin, commenced some remarks, but was interrupted by the warmth of the applause that followed the conclusion of Mr. KELLY's speech.

The fourth ballot was then taken, and Mr. PARKER having a majority, his nomination was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. VAN SANTVOORD, of Rensselaer, the Convention gave three cheers for the candidate, and then adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Yale College Commencement Exercises.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, July 30.

The Yale College Commencement Exercises opened last night.

The first was the "Concio ad Clerum," given in the North Church by Rev. E. G. JONES, of Southington, Connecticut, of the Class of 1831. His subject was the "Second Advent."

Rev. JAS. THOMPSON, of the City of New-York, delivered an oration in the College-street Church, before the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, on "Literary Culture for Educated Men."

The poem was by Rev. E. JOHNSON, of Jacksonville, Illinois.

The Alumni meeting took place in Alumni Hall at 9 o'clock this morning. JOHN A. ROCKWELL, of the Class of [illegible], presided.

Speeches were made by Professor SILLIMAN, Professor OLMSTED, Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island; Judge WILLIAMS, of Detroit; Messrs. LEWIS, ROBINSON, and C. L. THOMAS, of the Class of [illegible], and several others.

At 11 o'clock, Professor DANA delivered to a great audience an address for the School of Science to be connected with Yale College.

At 2½ o'clock, Professor PARK, of Andover, delivered an oration in the North Church, on "Taste and Religion, as auxiliary to each other." It was a remarkable production, and is universally commended.

The Society meetings were held this afternoon. In the Linonian, Professor TYLER, of the East Windsor Seminary, presided. Enthusiastic speeches were made.

The Class of [illegible] have an all-night supper at the Tontine Hotel.

JOHN E. STEVENS, of this city, takes the Silver Cup for his son, the first baby boy of the class.

To-morrow the Graduating Class perform in the Centre Church.

The City is full of strangers. The Hotels are all overrun, and the private houses filled up.

Pennsylvania Politics.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT WESTCHESTER—KANSAS AFFAIRS.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Wednesday, July 30.

The Democratic Convention assembled here yesterday. Hon. JOHN HICKMAN announced his adhesion to the Cincinnati platform and to Mr. BUCHANAN, a proceeding which staved off the rupture for the present.

Major [illegible], of Topeka, and Lieut. Governor [illegible], of Kansas, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience last night upon the wrongs of the Free-State settlers in that Territory.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 30.

The Royal Mail steamship Niagara sailed from here at noon to-day, with 39 passengers for Halifax, and 62 for Liverpool. She takes out $871,000 in specie.

Arrival of the Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 29.

The steamer Alabama, from New-York, arrived here to-day, (Sunday.)

Sentence of Death.

[illegible], Wednesday, July 30.

[illegible]

ANOTHER TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Burning of the Steamer John Jay on Lake George.

MANY LIVES LOST.

LIST OF THE LOST AND SAVED.

WHITEHALL, Wednesday, July 30.

The steamer John Jay, on Lake George, was destroyed by fire near Garfield's, yesterday afternoon. A number of the passengers were lost. The bodies of four ladies have been recovered. We have not yet obtained a list of the dead and missing.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 30.

Miss FREEMAN, sister of [illegible] FREEMAN, of this city, is one of the killed on the steamer John Jay.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The following bodies have been recovered:

Mrs. Belknap, wife of Edw. Belknap, of New-York City.
Miss [illegible], of New-Orleans.
Mrs. [illegible], of [illegible] Valley, New-York.
Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. G. A. [illegible], of Brooklyn.
Five in all.

The following passengers were saved:

George Bell and lady, of New-York.
Miss M. F. Bell, of New-York.
S. T. Roberts, of New-York.
Miss Mary Roberts, of New-York.
Wm. C. Angell and lady, of Providence.
C. A. Harrington and lady, Shrewsbury, Mass.
J. H. Palmeter, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Miss Palmeter, Glens Falls, N. Y.
F. J. Arthur and daughter, New-York.
Thos. W. Adams and lady, Newark, N. J.
J. A. White and wife, New-Orleans.
Aaron D. Weld and wife, West Roxbury.
J. S. Crafts, Boston.
C. F. Young, Boston.
Mrs. W. F. Hebbing, Mrs. W. H. Harding, Boston.
Miss Helen W. Blanchard, of Boston.
Miss A. H. Weld, of West Roxbury.
Miss Alice Weld, West Roxbury.
S. H. Weld, West Roxbury.
J. R. Sheffield and two daughters, New-Haven, Conn.
Samuel Fleet, Brooklyn.
Robert Spier, Jr., Brooklyn.
Laura A. Spier, Brooklyn.
Samuel F. Spier, Brooklyn.
D. M. Babcock and lady, New-York.
J. C. Babcock and lady, New-York.
W. B. De Garmo, Fort Miller.
A. G. Crowell and lady, New-York.
Albert Van Winkle and sister, New-York.
Geo. Hicks, Brooklyn.
James W. King, Brooklyn.
J. Pritchard and lady, Boston.
Miss C. Goff, Boston.
S. C. Thwing and son, Boston.
Miss Ella Kent, Roxbury.
Thomas Belknap, New-York.
Mary Belknap, New-York.
Miss C. L. Metcalf, New-York.
M. V. Metcalf, New-York.
J. W. Bragg, Harrisburg.
Miss Todd, Harrisburg.
Miss Susan E. Spangler, York, Pa.
James Potter, Glens Falls.
Hugh Hamilton, Fort Edward.
J. P. Phenix, wife, and three daughters, and the Captain and crew were all saved.

It is supposed that one other body may be under the wreck, but it is merely a supposition. The vessel is burned to the water's edge.

The fire is said to have been caused by the burning of pitch pine wood, which choked up the escape pipe so as to drive the fire and smoke into the fire-room, compelling the fireman to retreat to the deck for air, without giving him an opportunity to close the doors of the fire-boxes. The sparks quickly ignited the wood work overhead, and the boat was enveloped in flames almost instantly.

The passengers blame the Captain for not running her on shore immediately, as she was near a sandy beach at the time, instead of allowing her to go on for the purpose of trying to put out the fire and saving the boat, and at last being compelled to run on some rocks. Others attach no blame to any one, and say that the Captain did everything in his power to prevent the catastrophe. A full investigation of the affair is to be had.

THE EMPIRE STATE DISASTER.

The Coroner's Inquest—Important Testimony as to the Cause of the Accident.

FALL RIVER, Wednesday, July 30.

The Coroner's inquest into the disaster on the *Empire State* is progressing here. On Monday several passengers, who were on board at the time of the explosion, were examined, but nothing of importance was elicited. On Tuesday, Captain BRAYTON was examined at length. He disclaimed any knowledge that the boilers were unsound. At the time of the explosion, the boat was proceeding at her usual speed. He (Capt. B.) had never heard complaint as to the boilers being unsafe; nor had any one expressed, in his hearing, that they were so. It was the practice to examine the boilers daily, and nothing that indicated damage or even weakness in them had been detected.

WILLISTON BROCKWAY and ALFRED S. [illegible], first and second engineers, corroborated the testimony of the Captain. Both witnesses regarded the accident as one of those casualties beyond the control of human foresight.

To-day INCREASE S. HILL, Inspector of steam boilers for the District of Boston and Charlestown, testified that he examined the boilers of the *Empire State* on the 27th of May last, when they were in perfect order. He thought the immediate cause of the accident was a defective sheet in the steam chimney. The sheet shows imperfect welding and appears unsound. The boilers appear to have been gradually weakened by overheating of the steam chimneys within the last two months. If there had been no defect in the iron, and the chimneys had been stayed by rocket-bolts and washers, he did not think they would have given way. He did not think the heating alone would have caused the accident, but regarded the defective sheet as the primary cause. He could not gather from the engineers and firemen that there was any excess of pressure at the time of the accident, beyond what was allowed by the Inspector. Did not think the engineers had, or could have had, the slightest idea of danger.

WILLIAM A. DOUGLASS, examined—Occupied part of the house in which Mr. KINGMAN who was killed resided. In reply to questions by Mr. [illegible], the witness said that he had merely familiar "how do you do" conversations with Mr. KINGMAN; had been told that his (KINGMAN's) wife wanted to go to New-York the night of the accident, but her husband dissuaded her and gave as a reason that the boat was not safe for any human being; his wife and aunt told him this, and they obtained their information of KINGMAN's wife; had never heard from any other source of the boilers being unsafe; heard it said that KINGMAN had been to the office twice that day to get off from going that night; he seemed to feel bad about going; did not hear of his having said [illegible]; he had been spoken to several hundreds of times on the subject of the report but did not repeat it more than half a dozen times; he did not give the impression that he had the report from KINGMAN himself, but believed that he made the statements and so expressed himself. From the same source he was informed that KINGMAN said he expected the boat would be his coffin.

Mrs. SARAH A. DOUGLASS [illegible] at Fall River; had a conversation with Mr. KINGMAN [illegible] for the boat, on Saturday night last, when he said that he had to go to New-York that night, but did not want to; that he had been to the office twice that day, and BROCKWAY would not let him off; his wife said she would like to go, but he replied: "Woman, the boat is not fit for you or any human being to go in; if it was not for that you might go;" he said there was a hole in the boiler as big as that [illegible] with his hand, indicating about four inches; [illegible] "to go at all—that boat will be [illegible] for us all;" witness never saw him so unwil[illegible]

[illegible] always blame Mr. BROCKWAY for the death of her husband, as he made him go.

[illegible]

The investigation may occupy several days.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 30.

PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate took up the bill to regulate the compensation of members of Congress.

Mr. COLLAMER proposed a substitute, providing that they shall receive for attendance [illegible] twenty-five per cent. additional to what they are now entitled to by law.

[illegible]

[illegible] New-York and Liverpool, in the Collins Line of steamships.

The bill was made the special order for Monday.

[illegible]

The bill continuing the improvement in the harbor of Newark, N. J., gave rise to an animated debate, involving the entire scope of such [illegible]

Without disposing of the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 29.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. COLFAX was made Chairman.

Mr. [illegible] opposed Slavery and its extension, and favored the admission of Kansas with the Topeka Constitution.

[illegible] and preserve the Republic.

Mr. [illegible] justified the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The only political act of his life that he was ashamed of was having joined the Know-Nothings, which he now repudiated. As an Old Line Whig, he gave the reasons why he preferred Mr. BUCHANAN to Mr. FILLMORE, who, he said, had no chance of an election.

Mr. TAPPAN, [illegible] the Fremont Party are only contending for the application of the principle to Kansas which [illegible] proposed to all the Territories of the United States in 1784. The Democracy are now leagued with the Slave Power against Freedom.

About a dozen members were present throughout the entire evening, and fewer persons were in the galleries. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 30.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

The House discussed the bill providing for a settlement of the claims of officers of the Revolution and the widows and orphans of those who died in the service of the country, and [illegible]

THE KANSAS CONTESTED SEAT.

The Kansas contested election case was postponed until to-morrow. Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, gave notice that he should then, at three o'clock, call the previous question.

[illegible]

The bill expediting the hearing of appeals in [illegible] land claims of California [illegible] tabled [illegible]

The Fortification Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed, and pending which the House adjourned.

Filing of Railroad Maps at the Land Offices.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 30.

The Secretary of the Interior has recommended to Congress the passage of a law fixing the time within which the maps of the definite location of certain railroads may be filed at the General and Local Land Offices. He suggests that the period of twelve months be designated for that purpose, applicable to the grants of land made at the present session of Congress for railroad purposes. Otherwise, that immediate steps be taken by the proper department for restoring any lands to entry and location which may have been withdrawn for such railroads. At present, there is no time fixed for filing maps or completing selections of lands, and hence the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, made at the suggestion of Mr. [illegible], the acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Unanimous Re-Election to Congress of Messrs. Keitt and Brooks.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, July 30.

The elections in Messrs. KEITT's and BROOKS' districts have resulted in the unanimous reelection of both. A very large vote was cast.

Terrible Storm and Marine Disasters.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, July 30.

A letter from Green Island, Straits of Belle Isle, dated July 7, speaks of a terrific storm which occurred there July 1, during which [illegible] twenty-nine vessels went ashore, and three vessels off Dog Island were lost with all on board. Only two of the vessels that went ashore are [illegible]—the brig [illegible] and the schooner [illegible]. Three hundred and fifty-four men were living in tents on Green Island. Only one vessel there had ridden out the gale in safety.

Weather Reports, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 30.

A terrific thunder-storm raged here [illegible] this evening. The only damage as yet known is the striking of the engine-house of the [illegible] Washington Railroad Company, the [illegible] portion of which was entirely burnt.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 30.

The storm has also been very severe here, but we hear of no damage.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 30.

Almost a tornado occurred here yesterday afternoon. Rain fell in torrents. Trees were uprooted and awnings demolished. On Third-street, some buildings were blown down, killing one man and wounding five or six others.

CARLISLE, Pa., Wednesday, July 30.

A very heavy rain and thunder storm passed here last night. Five barns and one dwelling were destroyed by lightning. The barns [illegible] the entire crops. The losses are heavy. Other fires are reported in the county.

Gen. Thumb Robbed.

[illegible], Wednesday, July 30.

General TOM THUMB has had [illegible] jewelry and presents stolen, valued at [illegible].

The Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 30.

The fire in North-street yesterday afternoon rendered eighty poor families homeless, [illegible] of all their household effects. [illegible] bodies have been recovered from the ruins, [illegible] nine in all.

Naval.

[illegible], Wednesday, July 30.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Plymouth, from [illegible] Va., sailed [illegible]

FATAL PRIZE FIGHT. [illegible]—*Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch.*

NEWS BY THE PACIFIC.

[illegible]

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

[illegible]

...members of the Ministry of Public Works and [illegible] ... which raged for the last two days in Madrid ... at the moment he was about to leave for Palencia, where troubles broke out simultaneously with those at Valladolid and Rioseco. The cabinet council ... and it is generally reported that the Government are only waiting for the first symptoms of insurrection to carry out certain [illegible] projects. Rev. F. [illegible], the intimate friend of the Archbishop of Toledo, and implicated in the affair at Valladolid, has been arrested at Santander. Several members of the higher orders of the clergy are the objects of an extraordinary surveillance on the part of the police, occasioned by extraordinary revelations. The language of our journals continues to be interesting. The semi-official organ, *La Nacion*, is very gloomy in tone, and seems to have a presentiment of great things. *El Occidente*, *la España*, *El Diario Español*, *el Parlamento*, *la Epoca*, and all the conservative fraternity, cheer themselves with the necessity of a *coup d'état*. The Socialist journals, fearing an accusation that they are the instruments of reaction, protest against any attempt at disorder. The *Progresista* journals, with the *Clamor* at their head, recognize the duty of the Government to take measures to prevent the continued dearness of the necessaries of life, but declare themselves ready for any sacrifice, so that ESPARTERO remain at the head of affairs."

THE INSURRECTION.

From the London Post.

We have to announce the outbreak of a formidable insurrection in Madrid. The populace were, on Monday night, in arms, and there was sharp fighting in the streets between the insurgents and the troops. At 10 o'clock on Thursday morning the fighting continued; but, up to that time, the Queen's troops, under Marshal O'DONNELL, retained possession of the city, and continued to make head against the rebels. The insurgents proclaim a Republic. It is not known where ESPARTERO is.

Paris (July 18) Correspondence of the London Times.

The few and short telegraphic dispatches from which it is to be gathered that civil war has raged for the last two days in Madrid must be received with the utmost distrust, so far as they endeavor to represent that the revolutionary party in the struggle is likely to get the upper hand. It must be remembered that these dispatches are sent along a telegraphic wire each end of which is in the hands of Governments hostile to the cause of freedom. It cannot be doubted that ESPARTERO, instead of having resigned, was [illegible] dismissed by the Queen, and that O'DONNELL has consented to become the minister of a *coup d'état*. I learn from a person likely to be well informed that as the result of intrigues long going on in Paris between Queen CHRISTINA and others, a "case" was got up against ESPARTERO likely to prejudice him in the mind of the Queen of Spain, and that the bill of indictment was presented to Her Majesty by the French Ambassador, the Marquis DE TURGOT. My informant proceeds to say that Queen ISABELLA, having summoned ESPARTERO and O'DONNELL to her presence, received them surrounded by her halberdiers, and that she then stated to ESPARTERO the grounds of her displeasure. It is probable—but on this I have no positive information—that ESPARTERO entered into explanations, and told Her Majesty that he would not remain her Minister except on certain conditions. The result, however, it is said, was that the Queen ordered him to leave Madrid within twenty-four hours. Now, this narrative may very possibly not be correct in all its details; but I feel certain it will turn out that ESPARTERO was dismissed—in this sense, at least, that he could only have remained in the Government by betraying the people and proving false to the principles which he has ever manfully advocated. O'DONNELL, who, in spite of the many dispatches which have affirmed that the most perfect harmony prevailed between the two marshals, has all along been trying to undermine his colleague, was left apparently master of the situation. He began by forming a purely reactionary ministry, but that did not last many hours. With the hope of throwing dust in people's eyes, he took in two men, INFANTE and BAYARRI, said to be friends of ESPARTERO. But it was understood that the first act of his Government would have been the disarming of the National Guard, and the moment their bayonets were safely lodged in the Government arsenals a *coup d'état* would have been made. In all probability the constitution would have been simply abolished. At all events, Spain would have been placed in a state of siege, and the press would have been provisionally suppressed. This is as good as admitted by the *Patrie* of this evening to have been O'DONNELL's intention. Now the National Guard of Spain have no intention to be abolished. They flew to arms, and supported by the people, maintained a contest for two days, and although it suits the purpose of the indictors or transcribers of the telegraphic dispatches to say that O'DONNELL's troops had the advantage, it is evident that the position of the National Guard cannot have been so very bad, since at the end of the second day the Queen felt the necessity of presenting herself to them in person, and they seem to have treated on equal terms for a "suspension of hostilities." A dispatch says, it is true that O'DONNELL had given them till five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon (the 15th) to surrender, and that after that hour he would pitilessly fire upon them. But, as the *Presse* very shrewdly observes, the suspension of hostilities shows the weakness of the new cabinet. It is not the habit of Governments, when they come triumphantly out of affairs of this kind, to offer a truce. The latest dispatches, so far as their contents have transpired, make known that General INFANTE, who I believe is the President of the Cortes, was at the head of the insurgents. They also state that all telegraphic communication with Madrid will probably be interrupted. I believe I have mentioned every fact connected with this momentous affair that is known here. I may add that, according to the opinions of men who know Spain well, there must be by this time a general rising in all the principal towns against O'DONNELL. The *Patrie* mentions what, unfortunately, cannot be doubted, that the collision between the National Guard and the Queen's troops was bloody.

Paris (July 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

A private telegraphic dispatch announced that not only Saragossa, but all Aragon is in insurrection—all Aragon, troops and people. By all Aragon, I suppose, is meant the larger towns that have followed in the wake of Saragossa, with their respective garrisons. We have no details, as far as I can ascertain, but the main fact, if correct, or even approaching correctness, is most important. Of Barcelona, we know nothing. No dispatch, as yet, announces her rising, but it is not difficult to say what effect will be produced on her people, troops, and National Guards, by the news from Madrid of the success of the *coup d'état*, if *coup d'état* it has been. That we have, as yet, no news from Barcelona is not extraordinary. From Madrid to that place there is no electric, nor indeed any telegraph, and from Barcelona the telegraph does not extend beyond Mataro, a distance of 13 or 14 miles; but from Mataro to the French frontier there is none. The news of the success of O'DONNELL will, therefore, be a long time reaching Barcelona. Should Barcelona unite with Saragossa, the example will probably be followed by other places, and then it would be very doubtful that O'DONNELL could maintain his position, though he is in possession of the capital, and the Queen is now there. The latest accounts from Madrid are of this morning; they have been already telegraphed to you. They are to the effect that the fighting continued for upwards of 24 hours, but that the revolt was at last repressed, with the exception of the bull-fighter PUCHETA, who refused all conditions of surrender, life, money and decoration, and who still held out against, as he said, the "Sultan O'DONNELL," with a few desperate followers. I have since then seen a dispatch which announces the death of this man, who fought to the last. The National Militia of Madrid have been dissolved, and their arms are to be delivered over to the Government. A more recent dispatch announces that the members of the Cortes remaining in Madrid were dispersed. The Cortes, it must be added, was not prorogued, but only its sittings suspended, and so much what I suppose it is proper to call a [illegible]. In Madrid, O'DONNELL ... Since the insurrection, ESPARTERO's name has not been heard. Since writing the above, a telegraphic dispatch announces that General GURREA has arrived at Saragossa. It was reported on the frontier that the insurgents were ... in Saragossa.

[illegible]

The present position of the troops above ... At half-past 1 in the afternoon ... The Queen ... The capital and the provinces, except [illegible].

"MADRID, July 16.—To-day order is completely re-established at Madrid. The Queen, accompanied by the King and by Marshal O'DONNELL, has just reviewed the garrison. The troops and the people received their Majesties and the Marshal with enthusiasm. ... of the soldiers who have died gloriously in defending the throne and order. P. S.—The twelve pieces of cannon posted on the Plaza Sevada belonged to the insurgents. They were captured by the royal troops after some hours of fighting."

The *Daily News* has published the following dispatch from its Paris correspondent, dated Madrid, Thursday: "The insurrection here has been suppressed, after a combat which lasted 36 hours, and was fiercely obstinate. The dead are very numerous. The National Guard has been disarmed. Forty of the deputies, now present at Madrid, having associated themselves to convene the Cortes in a legal manner, were dispersed by the troops. The whereabouts of ESPARTERO is still unknown; he is probably at Saragossa or at Logroño. It is asserted that the garrison there goes along with the people. By the news from Barcelona it would appear that Catalonia is also in a state of insurrection."

PARIS, Friday, 5 P. M.—There is no later intelligence from Madrid. *La Patrie* says that the report of a movement at Saragossa is confirmed. It is asserted that General FALCON, who commanded the place, and who was formerly an aide-de-camp of ESPARTERO, made his pronunciamiento with the concurrence of a part of the inhabitants; but, according to private intelligence, he was not followed by the troops, who, on the contrary, retired to the heights and castle which command Saragossa.

A later telegraphic message from the Captain-General of Catalonia, dated the 17th inst., states that all was tranquil in that principality.

America Defended by an American.

From the London Star.

I have just read in *Galignani*, an article from an English journal dated July 3, from which I have made this extract: "Now it must be owned, that English travelers, who have gone over to the United States, for the purpose of book-making, have not always been fair." * * * "But we are not aware that the political press in this country has offended in this way. Speaking for ourselves, we have always endeavored to do justice to American claims." * * * "The American people will get older in time, and know better than to take every light word that is said on this side of the Atlantic in such deadly earnest." Well, Mr. *Star*, after this I give up, and agree with all the world, that the journal in question is a truly wonderful paper. That it infinitely transcends all other creative minds, from the great TWAMLEY, the inventor of the flood-gate iron of Johnsonian celebrity, to the great American humbug, BARNUM. As our French friends say, *Quel farceur!* Then, after writing leader upon leader, to persuade the people of England that they had been grievously insulted by America, and to procure the dismissal of Mr. DALLAS, as a prelude to nonintercourse and war; after every taunting and insulting remark that language can frame having been applied to the American people and Government; after culling every dirty incident it could find in the American press, and parading them in its columns as specimens of American morals and manners; this great, this overshadowing journal, which assumes to dictate to the world, and is thought to be but a reflex of the English mind, tells us it was all a joke; nothing more; it intended no mischief! Thus, then, the *Thunderer*, after all, was only "roaring as gently as a sucking dove." Well, let the public of England be thankful. The "leading journal" was only joking. It did not strive to have Mr. DALLAS dismissed. It did not intend to lash the English lion into a rage against the American eagle. It was far from wishing to teach the American manners. Its stomach was only a little disordered; its sight a little obscure and jaundiced, when it saw that "frock coat and yellow vest" at the Queen's *levée*. Since then it has taken a good dinner, with generous wine, with Americans, on the 4th July, and its stomach's tone is restored to health. Let the world receive the explanation with thankfulness. At last, a little adversity has brought even it to consider its ways. One libel paid for; one gross misrepresentation most ungraciously corrected by it, and a darling project, that might have plunged two great nations into war, defeated, the great journal instructor says: "Why, I only intended a joke." Let me cite for the benefit of that journal for the future the opening of a Yankee school teacher's address on some memorable occasion: "It is pretty considerably difficult for us to communicate unto others that whereof we ourselves are not possessed of." And when the *Times* wishes to instruct England on American morals, manners, statistics or politics, it is to be hoped it will profit by it.

In continuation of what I proposed to you, Mr. *Star*, and myself, in commencing these letters, I would now approach, in my last, that most delicate of all subjects—a comparison of the social condition of England and the United States, so far as a few weeks' residence only in the former have given me opportunities to make it. I am aware how fallacious, how wrong may be first impressions; but it is only whilst they are fresh that they seize hold of the imagination. A few months wear them out. We begin to "feel as if to the manner born," and pass by, as not noteworthy, what at first may even have struck us with horror. Do not think that I intend to charge upon the English people what a few facts, it alone considered, might lead a person to infer. On the contrary, I wish to lead this people, at least so many as may peruse my letters to you, to reflect how grievous a wrong may be done to a nation by such isolated facts, presented as a representation of a whole. I wish to guard the English people, whom I know to be generous, brave, loyal, and, above all, truthful and just, against adopting as correct representations of the United States such articles as the *Times*, the *Post*, the *Press* and the *Leader* think fit to put forth, to cater to the taste of what class of English society I know not.

All Europe of late has rung with the occurrence at the Queen's *levée*, with respect to which the *Times* and its followers, and those of their readers who swallowed as true a story so absurd that the application of one grain of common sense would have dispelled it, are now alone the ridiculous party; and taunts have been made in more than one journal of standing against Americans who pretend such respect and devotion to woman *as woman*. I have nothing to say for the United States on this point; this I leave to your own travelers, who, *certes*, have not been sparing of abuse and misrepresentations on most others. But how is it in England? I have seen at a public concert (the price of tickets being 2s. 6d.) in your Crystal Palace, a lady, having two young persons, apparently her daughters, at her side, receive such treatment, and have language addressed to her, by a man with gray locks, wearing a large brilliant on his finger, and otherwise *tout comme il faut*—one that, from his externals, would have been pronounced a gentleman—and in the hearing of three or four Englishmen, who took no notice of it—for which conduct he would, under like circumstances, have at once been thrust out of any assembly in the United States. Here the woman was outraged—the mother humiliated in the sight of her children; the dignity of the lady trampled on; yet no English voice was raised, no English hand put forth in her defence. I have stood in the dining-room of those much-to-be-deplored outcasts from a home, the girls at your Foundling Hospital, whilst a grace was said, and they subsequently were at meat; yet, in that entire room, which was crowded, I counted but six hats taken off, and two of these I know to be American. I know not, Mr. *Star*, what this mark of respect may stand for in England; but this I do know, that for one, I should as soon have thought of entering the dining-room of that most Gracious Lady, whose example to her sex is not the least of England's glory, with my hat on my head, as to have stood in the presence of those poor friendless girls with my head covered, to have humbled them by such a want of ordinary courtesy. On that day, a Sunday, I may add, some duke, whose name I did not learn, was expected to visit the institution, and the alley between the tables in the centre was kept clear for him to pass. May I ask, had he appeared, where would have been all the hats for I suppose him too well-bred to have kept his hat on.

I have stood in the aisle of one of your fashionable churches, and watched some apparently feeble women, were standing near me, while men kept their seats either in the aisle or the pews, and [illegible] a woman, and [illegible]. I have stood in [illegible] ... and these [illegible] allowed to stand at least ten minutes in the back of the ...

... an old but an old, and while ... a carriage, and a woman, as [illegible] ... look at the narrow, dangerous stairway that leads to the gallery of the theatre in the Strand, where it was my misfortune one night to take what was called a stall, for which half a guinea was paid, or four RUBINI. Look at your pit seats in the Princess' Theatre, in Oxford-street. Are these accommodations in civilized England for women, perhaps for pregnant women, obliged to leave home? For shame; abolish this flunkeyism of your railroad, omnibus and theatre proprietors, who think they are honoring the higher classes by these debasing distinctions. Go to France. Go to the United States, and take a lesson upon the dignity of the masses—upon the respect due to virtue and intelligence when forced into a second-class railroad carriage. Preach, Mr. *Star*, preach civilization to England on this point. Let her learn from you that it consists in something more than cocked hats and swords worn at levees.

All this is bad; but the worst—the worst of all, is the moral degradation of woman as seen in your London streets. It meets you at all hours, at every step. Words that pollute the ear, that may make the cheek tingle with the blush of shame; how often are they hissed into the ear in your most thronged and respectable thoroughfares! Words which the modest old Roman could not, for shame, have written, much less have spoken, break upon you from the lips of women. I have passed, more than once, from the foot of Portland-place, through Regent-street, down the Haymarket, through Pall-mall, up St. James', along Piccadilly, and I do not exaggerate in saying that, on each side of the way of these great thoroughfares, women whose reputation could not be mistaken were echeloned at least at every fifty paces; and, how often, talking with such, are found aged men with silvered locks! To go into your Queen's presence in a black stock has been made a rock of offence; yet is that pure woman and her stainless daughters obliged to pass through an atmosphere teeming with polluted breaths whenever they wish to visit any of their own theatres. Mr. *Star*, such a spectacle is to be found in no place else that I have been in. England takes no small credit to herself "that she is not as other nations are," and particularly as she imagines France to be. But let any unbiased third party pass through the streets of London and Paris, and he would conclude—I will not say what, but beg you to examine for yourself.

But I have done, Mr. *Star*. I have said, perhaps, too much. But I shall say this only through your columns, and in the heart of England, daring refutation. Never would I have said a word of this, had not a certain portion of your press assailed, so unjustifiably as it has done, the United States. Recrimination I know is not argument, and is seldom good policy, either private or public. But when our brother is forever plucking motes out of our eye, it is not forbidden to us to ask him to examine the beam in his own. Every petty street brawl, the tirades of an ultra-temperance paper against dram shops, the killing of a servant by a man maddened with the orgies perhaps of a night, and rage, are industriously spread out in these journals, to the exclusion of much that it would be the interest of the English people to know of that vast empire with which she is so closely connected by almost every tie. May I ask how long since such scenes have been unknown in England? Have there been no men of standing assassinated in your streets by even noble hands? No servants deliberately murdered by even noble hands? No orgies that would disgrace the lowest classes by men of high families? Are there no gin palaces? Have those journals, who parade these things about the United States, ever read, Mr. *Star*, the memoirs of their own land? Why, a Dublin paper tells us, from the *Cork Examiner*, that only a day or two back "a clergyman of the Established Church, at a ball, pitched into a Crimean officer; that the man of war, after the first blow, retired to wash the blood from his face, and returning, in the course of a few minutes, retaliated, after the same fashion, with such effect as to damage considerably the personal appearance of his ecclesiastical adversary."

But enough. I repeat, Mr. *Star*, I write in no bad spirit. I respect the English people, for they have all the qualities of a great nation. But let me say, that the power and insolence of wealth, your crowning faults, the causes of your downfall, and, I fear, of the degradation of too many of your women, may lead you where Venice has gone from like causes. A nation that has to depend on foreign mercenaries to carry out its extravagant wars must not forget the doom of Rome and Constantinople.

A CITIZEN OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONFEDERATION.

Terrible Colliery Explosion in England—One Hundred and Ten Lives Lost.

From the European Times.

An explosion occurred on Tuesday, the 15th inst., in the collieries of Messrs. INSLEE & Co., at Cymmer, situate in the Rhondda Valley, about 14 miles above Cardiff, which has produced consequences hitherto unparalleled in the melancholy history of colliery accidents in South Wales.

It appears that on Tuesday morning 116 or 117 men and boys went down into the Cymmer pit, little anticipating the horrible catastrophe about to occur. The two firemen, whose duty it was to examine the pit, to ascertain if there was any foul air or gas in it, re-ascended at about 6 o'clock, pronouncing the pit safe. In less than an hour after—indeed before some had stripped off their clothes to commence work—the terrible gas exploded, and the affrighted people ran hither and thither for a few moments. Then one fell in the dark, and others staggering along stumbled on their dead companions, and fell dead also. Here some were struggling amid the tortures of the fire. There a tram full of boys, all dead; and in other places, in sidings or niches in the level, men had sat down to await their fearful doom, and had died with their elbows resting on their knees and their faces buried in their hands. Some had struggled forward, no doubt hoping to reach the airways and possibly escape.

When the report of the explosion was heard on the surface, it was too well apprehended what had occurred. Rumor says that for a day or two previously, indications had been given of what was about to occur. "Blowers," or casual explosions of gas, had taken place. Two doorways had been blown down only on the previous day, and there were too many reasons to believe, from the quantity of electricity with which the air had been charged, that an explosion of a more extensive nature might take place. This was too fully verified; and of the 200 colliers who worked in the Cymmer Colliery more than one-half were at a moment's notice swept into eternity. One hundred and sixteen human beings went down into the pit of death that morning, and of that host only six returned alive.

The screams of the wives and mothers at the mouth of the pit—those women congregated there to await and recognize the dead—as during the long interval that ensued between the period when the first intelligence of the explosion spread on Tuesday morning till the last body was brought out on the morning of Wednesday, were frightful and distressing. All day long the brave fellows who ventured down, almost in the face of death, to bring up the dead sent up the bodies of the unfortunate men and boys who had perished, and when these were brought to the surface the recognition of a beloved husband or darling child awoke harrowing cries. On Wednesday morning the 110th body was brought out, and it was left to conjecture whether any still lay in the pit of death. It was supposed, however, that all who had perished were now brought up.

Workmen were immediately put on to supply coffins for the dead. There they were, working hastily with the saw and plane, to construct rude shells in which to deposit the unfortunate dead in their untimely graves, amid the crowds of eager people, still waiting to see the last of the dreadful catastrophe.

An inquest was opened on the Wednesday, and adjourned for a fortnight.

Many years have elapsed since any accident of a very serious nature had occurred in this valley, which is celebrated for its coking coal, and from which the Great Western Railway derives the supply for its locomotive power. The last explosion of a sweeping character was one in 1852, at the Middle Dyffryn Colliery, near Aberdare, when 64 men were killed.

At present, of course, no cause can be assigned for the explosion, but the barometer at the time was falling—a circumstance which has attended every former occurrence of the kind, and which should impress on the overlookers extra caution whenever atmospheric alterations may be expected.

Return of John Frost, the Chartist.

From the Liverpool Mail.

This gentleman, having received Her Majesty's unconditional pardon, arrived in Liverpool from New-York on ... He looked in excellent health, and went to London to pay his acknowledgments to Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE, M. P., Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY and other gentlemen, for their exertions on his behalf, and was present in the House of Commons during the discussion of the affairs of Italy on the 14th. He has since joined his family, who are residing near Bristol. He states that WILLIAMS and JONES, he believes, will not avail themselves of Her Majesty's permission to return to England, as they are doing so well in Tasmania, the former being engaged in mining, with a large number of men in his employment, and the latter keeps a tavern with a prosperous trade.

The Honduras Memorandum.

A memorandum, drawn up by the representatives of Honduras, is about to be submitted to the representatives of the different European powers accredited to her Majesty. It states that, although several lines of interoceanic communication have been designated, each having its earnest supporters, yet it is the opinion of competent judges that the line recently proposed through the State of Honduras, from Puerto Caballos to the Bay of Fonseca, possesses signal advantages over any other that has yet been suggested for a railway. The memorandum contains an article (draughted by the representatives of Honduras accredited to Great Britain, France and the United States), which it is proposed to append to all treaties of amity and commerce which Honduras may make with the great maritime powers of Europe and America. The proposed article concedes "all useful privileges connected with the proposed transit" to all nations on equal terms, recognizes the undisputed sovereignty of Honduras over the line of the road, and guarantees its neutrality and its protection against violence and interruption.

The French Regency.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, referring to the Regency question, says:

"Although it was stated in the journals of Europe that the Regency Senatus Consultum was passed without modification, it is not known that some amendments were made. They, however, merely related to the Council of Regency, and certainly did not in any way diminish the large powers with which it is the Emperor's desire to invest the Empress. A not unnatural apprehension of priestly influence over a woman's mind gave rise to a proposition that the oath to be taken by the Empress Regent should comprise an engagement to maintain the concordat in all its integrity. It is said that a warm debate took place on this amendment, which was ultimately withdrawn as unnecessary. The *parti prêtre* struggled violently against the clause, and an archbishop declared that he would vote against the bill altogether if it were adopted."

American Runaway Seamen—Letter from Mr. Dallas.

Mr. CLAYTON, the Clerk to the Tyne Improvement Commissioners, having written to the United States Ambassador, with a view to procure a treaty with England for the extradition of runaway seamen, has received the following reply:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, London, 7th July.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, written on the part of the Tyne Improvement Commissioners. The absence of an arrangement between the Government of this country and the Government of the United States on the subject of seamen deserting from merchant vessels is necessarily followed by great inconvenience. It has already engaged the attention of this legation, more particularly during the last year, and will only be lost sight of when believed to be without remedy.

With respect, yours,

G. M. DALLAS.

Evacuation of the Crimea.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

BALAKLAVA, July 1.—The evacuation of the Crimea is all but accomplished. In last night's orders are the arrangements for breaking up the staff. There remain now the 50th, 56th, 72d and 82nd Regiments, a portion of the 11th Hussars, some Land Transport battalions, and a few Sappers and Miners. The plateau is deserted. On the 17th June the last of the Turkish Contingent took their departure from Kertch, and the place was handed over to the Russians. Notwithstanding much difficulty and opposition of a negative and underhand character, the Contingent had succeeded in attaining a military position which everybody connected with it believed it would not only have established but have augmented in any encounter with the enemy. The influence acquired by the officers over the men became unbounded, and obedience on the part of the latter was quickened by respect and affection. The 71st have left by this time, and Kertch is once more a Russian town. On the breaking up of the Contingent, the general commanding issued an order, which gave great satisfaction to the Contingent.

The following telegraphic message has been received at the Admiralty from Admiral Grey, at Constantinople, dated July 14:—"The Banshee has arrived with Admiral Freemantle. Every person belonging to the army had embarked, and all the ships had sailed from the Crimea on Saturday evening, except the Leander and Gladiator. Blowing a strong gale from the southward for the last three days."

News of an Insurrection at the Cape of Good Hope.

Advices to the 7th of May had been received in England from the Cape.

Up to that date the state of affairs on the frontier in the free State (late Sovereignty) side stood thus: A letter had been received by the Governor, Sir GEORGE GREY, from the President of the free State, stating that it was his intention to move out in a few days for the purpose of chastising a predatory chief, ally to the Basutah nation, who had committed or connived at robbing and cattle stealing, and who refused restitution on satisfaction; that the said chief was preparing to defend himself, and had been promised assistance by one of the relations of MOSHESH, the chief of the Basutahs, who, at the request of the President, had remonstrated with his kinsman without effect; that it was apprehended that other tribes would join the refractory chiefs, and fears of a wide-spread rising were generally entertained.

The President also desired aid from Governor GREY, and the Governor had made a communication to the Cape Parliament on this matter, tending much to allay the excitement caused by a knowledge of the receipt of the above letter to him, but a very uneasy feeling prevailed, and only one sentiment was uppermost throughout the community. As a precautionary measure, all the available troops—about 500 only—had left in the *Castor* frigate for East London, and her Majesty's steam-frigate *Penelope* had been dispatched to the Mauritius with an urgent request from Governor GREY for the loan of a regiment of Infantry, which was to be conveyed direct to East London in that vessel.

The "commando" of the free State was to have commenced its march in three columns by as many different routes, converging on the chief's place of residence some days before the 7th of May. Much anxiety prevails as to the result. The Basutah's, as is well known, can bring from 10,000 to 12,000 well-trained and well-armed fighting men in the field.

News from Australia.

THE MINES—BANKS—THE GOLD MARKET—THE ELECTIONS—A STRIKE—TRADE, &c.

By way of England we have Melbourne advices to the 20th of April.

The mining intelligence continues [illegible]. The rush to the Green Hills still continues [illegible]. Bendigo we learn that the number of persons ... their fortunes at these diggings ... Windmill Reefs. At the Victoria Reef ... claims have been lately sold at high prices, and the whole line of ground presents a most healthy appearance. One person lately crushed ... ounces of gold out of 10 tons of quartz.

The returns for the Banks of Australia during the first quarter of the present year are very satisfactory, showing a steadily progressive business. The deposits are increasing in a greater ratio than the indebtedness of the colonists to the banks. ...

Miss CATHARINE HAYES had arrived at Melbourne from Launceston, and would proceed to England in the Royal Charter.

Gold at Melbourne had declined 3d. per ounce ...

The elections throughout the colonies were proceeding quietly, but in some districts public meetings have been held, to object to a new clause in the constitution, granting aid to ministers of religion ...

Considerable excitement had been created in Melbourne by the ...

... of the employers in the city had agreed to the proposal ... a strike ... on the 21st of April, about 500 workmen ... through the streets of Melbourne ... in favor of the "Eight-hour" ...

The Sydney *Herald* of the 19th April, says: "The general improvement in trade during the ... quantities of goods have exchanged hands at auction, and the prices obtained were much higher than recent quotations. ... large sales of drapery goods, slops, boots and shoes, and oilmen's stores. The parcels of drapery offered for public competition have been unusually heavy, and no less than four sales have taken place during the week. There are still large parcels of goods of a similar description held back from the market in consequence of the improved prices being placed upon them by the consignees. ... Southern trade; the City of Sydney took away, on Wednesday, 2,200 gallons of brandy, for Victoria; there have also been several other shipments, though of comparatively minor importance. There is little to notice in the breadstuff market; prices remain without any alteration, with the exception of the sale of some Van Diemen's Land wheat, which realized 10s. 6d. per bushel."

Anticipated Difficulties from the Annexation of Oude.

The Bombay correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

By the latest accounts from Oude there appears to be a probability that the new settlement will not be quite completed without bloodshed. The Rajah of Toolseepore, a feudatory of the late King, and a turbulent one, seems disposed to behave towards his new master as he did towards his old, and refuses to pay his rent now as he has frequently done in the old times. A force was accordingly organized at the nearest military station, Secrora, to proceed against this refractory chief, but the heat of the weather—it was at the end of May—was so intense, that the order was countermanded.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Arabia.

LONDON, Friday, July 18, 1856—5 o'clock P. M.

There has been a good demand in our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets, with an advance in some articles. The Bank rate remains at 4½ ₱ cent.; but MONEY can be obtained under that figure. ... account. By the Overland Mail we have dates from Calcutta, 3d June, Canton 23d May, Bombay ... June. Exchange on Calcutta, 2s. 1½d.; Canton, 4s. 10d.; Bombay, 2s. 1½d. AMERICAN EAGLES, ... Bar SILVER, 5s. 1½d.; MEXICAN DOLLARS, ... East India Company have advanced their rate for Bills to 2s. 1½d. on Bengal and Madras, and to 1d. on Bombay.

There was a moderate supply of English WHEAT on Monday, part of which was taken off at ... the remainder ... in the middle of the week. Foreign WHEAT was held for higher figures. ...

The sales of COTTON for the week are 1,800 bales at full prices; Madras, 4⅞@5⅝d. At Liverpool there was an improved demand yesterday ...

INDIGO—The result of the sales now concluded is, that of 13,800 chests declared, ... withdrawn, and 5,000 have been bought in, leaving about 4,800 chests sold. ...

HEMP—A fair quantity has been taken. St. Petersburg is quoted ...

LINSEED—Business has been done at ... prices. ...

[illegible]

The COFFEE MARKET is ... Ceylon ... good middling white; 9s. 6d. has been refused for Bullam.

SUGAR—In the beginning of the week a large business was done privately, ... The sales of West India have been 970 hhds. ...

[illegible]

FOR TALLOW we have to notice an active inquiry on speculation; we quote Y. C. ... on the spot ... for end of year.

TEA—At public sale, of 10,000 offered about ... sold, the greater part without reserve; the market is very dull.

TURPENTINE—No sales of Rough, ... Spirits steady, British 35s., American ... for arrival.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Have remained this week without much demand, or variation of prices; but sellers show no anxiety to realize at present rates. Canada 6s find buyers at 113.

BARING BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

Per steamer Arabia.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 18, 1856.

We have this week again to advise heavy imports of Breadstuffs, viz.: ... bush. WHEAT, ... bush. CORN, ... bbls. FLOUR from the States and Canada; ... qrs. WHEAT, ... Spain; ... FLOUR, from Hamburg ... and ... from the Mediterranean. ... last Saturday having been ... against ... in the corresponding week of last year. With a continuance of ... weather, the Grain trade has been steady and a good business has been done both for speculation and consumption, in WHEAT and FLOUR. On Tuesday, WHEAT was in fair consumptive inquiry, at Friday's prices. FLOUR of really choice quality was in request at full rates; but other kinds were little inquired for, at former prices. For INDIAN CORN there was an improved feeling, and an advance of 6d. ...

... and the latter, under the large arrivals, was not so firmly held. INDIAN CORN advanced 6d. ₱ quarter, to hold over. The quotations are: FLOUR—...

[illegible]

TALLOW—In active request, also foreign ... fine North American, 50s. ...

ROSIN—Common Strain, and about 1,000 barrels sold at 4s. 6d.; 4s. 9d. now asked.

BARK—Scarce, and rather dearer.

COTTON—The dullness noticed at the close of last week continued until yesterday, when a revival of the export demand gave more steadiness to prices, and raised the business of the day, ... To-day again there is a fair inquiry, at last week's rates. In Manchester business has been limited, but prices are well maintained.

"Middling" Orleans, 6 5-16d.; Mobile, ...; Upland, 6 3-16d. ₱ lb.

[illegible]

About 300 Mormons, recently from Beaver Island, ... and there is not yet one ... a Mormon left upon the island.

POLITICAL.

The Candidates and the Constitution—[illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There was a time in the brief history of this Republic, when it might be thought a matter of no [illegible] ambition for an honorable man to aspire to political elevation in the Government of his country, and when he might carry out such laudable aspirations without being subject to the [illegible] mortification of having the sacred and [illegible] mysteries of domestic life, and even the [illegible] sacred rights of conscience, defiled and [illegible] by the vulgar intrusion of political [illegible].

Politics, which ought ever to have its foundation in principles of eternal truth, has now come to be [illegible] and supported by a foul combination of [illegible] and vicious [illegible].

The ballot-box, which, next to the "tables of [illegible]," ought to be held sacred and inviolate, is [illegible] made to court the vile association of perjury and fraud, while away from the repulsive scene, honest men retire, and leave the unprincipled [illegible] to consummate their wicked work.

Once it was the freeman's pride to walk with firm tread and proud heart to the public polls, and exercise his dearest right, and see to it, that by his vote at least the sublime principles of liberty shall not cease to be cherished; while now, many such men, having become disgusted, and justly too, with the mean and unworthy quibbles of political dealers, leave them to wallow in the mire they have accumulated, and depart to their homes [illegible], to cultivate their farms or superintend their factories, uncontaminated by the foul breath of corrupt legislation.

But, though such a state of things may strongly provoke, yet it can never excuse this desertion of public duty. No man who lives under the protection of a Government has the right to *stand aside*, and with stolid indifference see the "inalienable" rights of man cunningly and meanly swindled from them, and then hear, unmoved, that swindle openly and [illegible] justified.

It has now come to be the eve of an election. The vital and all-important questions presented for the consideration and determination of the American people are: *Shall Slavery be extended beyond its present existence?* or, *Shall it not?* As the personal representatives of these conflicting questions is presented, first, JAMES BUCHANAN, as the advocate of Slavery extension, while opposed to him, is JOHN C. FREMONT, denying the policy, if not the right of its extension. On these two, as on all other candidates for high political office, have been heaped much undeserved personal abuse. The domestic habits of the one, and the religious [illegible] of the other, have alike shared the [illegible] curiosity and condemnation of their political [illegible].

Now, that the former gentleman should feel it a duty, to take the trouble to satisfactorily explain his predilection for bachelor life, is absolutely ridiculous; and that the latter, or his friends, should be betrayed into the silly act of contradicting the [illegible] charges of Catholicism, is much to be regretted, for in such contradiction they offer a direct insult to the Constitution under which we live, and which guarantees the right of unrestrained religious opinion, and rejects it as a qualification for any office in the gift of our country.

Therefore do we assert that with the domestic [illegible] of the one or the religion of the other, the people have nothing whatever to do. The great questions to be studied are first, *Is the Candidate capable of filling the office?* and second, *are his political principles such as will most tend to the prosperity, [illegible] and glory of our common country?* And though you may not in all things approve of either, yet vote for him who comes nearest your standard of excellence.

When it became necessary for these colonies to [illegible] their connection with the mother country, there existed and remained with us, as a legacy, bequeathed by the kind consideration of our rejected protector, the institution of Southern Slavery. On the abstract *right* or wrong of this system, there always have existed and are still maintained conflicting opinions, which when compared with the Bible and history, are found exceedingly difficult of reconciliation, and like many other matters, men interpret the authority on the subject according to their own prejudices.

With the "moral" right or wrong of Slavery, in the abstract, we have not, necessarily, nor do we mean to have anything to say. Nor is it with Slavery in the Southern States we have any special business. It existed there before we were [illegible] our fathers recognized its claims in the adoption of the Constitution, and there we are content to leave it until by some equitable measure it can be, by the concurrent voice of North and South, entirely abolished. But, when the fate of millions of miles of virgin territory comes to be decided, we think it is time when the freemen of America, whether North or South, should take the trouble to stop and examine the advantages and disadvantages of this system of Slavery. Shall a minimum of interested Slaveholders be permitted to blacken the beautiful plains of the West with a system which, whether right or wrong in itself, has cursed the land with its excesses, its [illegible] and degradation, and perversion and violation of all the tender associations of humanity? A system which depreciates the value of real estate, and robs the productive labor of hardy freemen of its just recompense. A system whose only recommendation is that it exists, and that its supporters find it difficult to be cast off without great pecuniary loss.

Friends of your country, this whole matter is deserving of your most serious consideration. Come from your stores and your work-shops—you have no business there when your country demands your services. Come, and if you prefer the [illegible] of Freedom to those of Slavery, or its [illegible] to the consequences of Slavery, [illegible] national prosperity and glory consequent on [illegible] to the penury and degradation entailed by the other, then cast your influence with your judgment. Not as a matter of moral right—not as a triumph of sectional prejudice—but as a measure of high national policy, do we introduce and urge this. And, furthermore, success is not dependent upon the married or unmarried relation of your President, nor yet on his religious tenets, be they Catholic or Protestant; but in his love of country, and just conception of the measures which conduce to her elevation and prosperity.

J. C. C.

The Cock that Crows.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We have been favored with the information by Mr. BROOKS, of South Carolina, of the *general* opinion entertained by hens and pullets in his [illegible] that [illegible] will not fight! [illegible]

[illegible]

Your obedient servant,

G. B.

[illegible] Mitchel on the Presidential [illegible]

The following is an extract of a long letter of Mr. MITCHEL to a friend which has been sent to us for publication:

TUCKALEECHEE COVE, TENN., July 12th, 1856.

* * * * * *

For emigration of Irishmen to America, there are inducements, and there are dissuasives:—the inducements, as I think, by far the stronger. But that you may in some measure understand and appreciate the state of affairs here, I must try to give you a picture of the political parties now extant, and arraying themselves against one another at this moment, to measure their strength for the impending Presidential election.

Understand, first, that the material and physical advantages which this side of the Atlantic offers over the other side, to industrious and well-conducted people are as great as ever. Hither let no drunken vagabond come,—no idle squireen, cousin-German to Lord Donoughmore, no useless *omadhawn*. But still as ever, boundless prairies invite the plow. Even in States already well settled, one million of additional farm laborers at least, more laborers, with no outfit but two strong and willing hands, could earn such wages, wear such clothes and eat such viands, as the same class will never see in Ireland until after the destruction of the British Empire. In every district of every State, thriving cities, towns and villages, cry aloud piteously for more artisans, for new bricklayers, blacksmiths, quarrymen, wagoners; who may reduce the monstrous wages, and make supply adequate to demand. All these material inducements remain as they were: no better, and no worse.

On the other side is to be set the new political terror of "foreigners" and "Catholics,"—threatening to take the shape of civil disabilities, religious penal laws, destruction or restriction of the laws of naturalization;—but which appears, as yet, in the form only of occasional revolvers; polls guarded against the foreign vote by too-patriotic bullies; a church here and there attacked and shorn of its Cross, savoring of superstition, vexing the soul of enlightened Calvinistic rowdy or Lutheran short-boy. To all this movement, (if that be movement, which is "all action and no go,") you must beware of attaching too much importance. *Our newspapers are so hysterical, their* language so eloquent, their leading columns so tall, and of architectural orders so florid—many of them, too, rivaling "London's tall column, pointing to the skies," in its character for veracity.

But let me try to give you some approximate notion of the forces now organizing themselves for the Presidential election;—and map out before you the field which is fairly pitched for this great contest. The issues are now joined;—the candidates standing forth before the people, each on his platform and under his own banner. And although I am no citizen—no editor now—have neither vote nor influence; yet from my *speculum* or watch-tower, high among these cloudy and thunderous Alleghanies, I look on earnestly, these latter days—a calm but not an uninterested spectator. A spectator, indeed, very deeply interested, though there were nothing else to look at than the powerful vital action that is this moment sending the blood of the Republic, with quickened pulse, coursing through its veins to the outmost capillaries, swelling every muscle, stretching every fibre, sharpening every faculty. Each little town, each village, has its animated discussions, its clubs, its ratification meetings, and will make itself felt on the result through the regular harmonious action of most complicated, but well-oiled and polished electoral machinery. The vast segment of the globe over which this work is going on—the intensity of the passion—the regularity of the action—the multitude of *centres of action*, in each of which centres fiery men with foaming lips are vehemently "saving the country;" and to each of those foamy orators, some one man of three—he alone seems able to save it; yet, that madness, and almost chaos come again (as to a stranger it might seem) being nothing but the regular circulation of the blood, a little quickened or so; nothing but the wholesome vital action, I tell you, of this powerful frame, betokening not health only, but longevity—makes a fair and imposing show, grand in its moral might and its immortal ditto—to me a most impressive scene of tense and terrible intellectual excitement, compared with which Athenian *Agora* or Roman Forum was but a cabinet picture; compared with which, Poland's two hundred thousand nobles trooping together on the plain hard by the Vistula, with crest and scutcheon, and plume, to elect a sovereign Jagellon, was but a baby-show.

Possibly, indeed, the fate of one hemisphere does hang upon this election; possibly the fate of two; and two hemispheres make a globe. Healthy and full of life and blood as this young Republic is, it can doubtless commit suicide in the very wantonness of its too-plethoric life—or may drink poison administered by a treacherous Anglo-Saxon cousin, and so perversely die. Which may the Heavens avert!

For your behoof then, I shall now, so far as a not uninterested inspection and survey may enable me, make a general review of the vast pitched field, the chieftains, the banners, and the hosts that range themselves thereunder.

First; there rides FREMONT! He of the Rocky Mountains. His legions array themselves as did of yore the legions of Satan, in the quarter of the North. And let us see what legend is on his shield. But to quit this knightly rigmarole, and come down to plain speech: Mr. FREMONT comes forward as the leader of a party which proclaims that the Northern States, having now at last the power, shall give law to the Southern States as to the terms and conditions on which the "Territories" belonging to the whole Confederation shall be settled and peopled. The Constitution decrees the coördinate equality of the several States: this party proclaims their inequality. It asserts the right to brand these Southern people with a moral stigma before the civilized world—to treat them as communities affected with a loathsome leprosy—to set a plague-mark upon their door-posts, and to say to them, "Stay where you are; stir not one step abroad, lest you infect us, sound and wholesome citizens; these Territories, won by our common blood and treasure, are *for us* to expand and revel in; for behold, we are clean! Our dear sick brethren, we are compelled, though it pains our heart, to hem you in and inclose you with a ring-fence, so offensive are you become to the general nostril. We shall also furnish you with physicians, Doctor BEECHER, Doctor PARKER—most eminent practitioners. Purge you, make you clean; and when you have no taint or odor of the evil thing upon you, we shall admit you to a joint enjoyment of our common estate, perhaps."

Literally so. British cant and Yankee flunkeyism have carried it so far. For you must know that the school of "literary" people in the North-eastern States is altogether British; and their leading politicians are also *literati*, or even philosophers, at your service; and they speak and write for English fame, rather than American; and even in the halls of Congress, their orations are addressed not to their auditory, not to the people outside, but to Printing-house-square, Exeter Hall and Hanover-square rooms. To speak to *Buncombe* has been accounted bad enough—yet Buncombe is at least a county in America, a rough and rocky county, too, away behind the mountains in North Carolina. Better, I should deem it, for an American Senator to speak to Buncombe, than to speak to Cockaigne, to Houndsditch and the Isle of Dogs!

Exeter Hall hath conceived and brought forth such a foaming, such a ranting Tabernacle! There has been revealed to it lately that in the framing of the Constitution and Union of this Republic, a monstrous crime was committed—what is this we have done? they say—sold ourselves to a devil, struck an "atrocious bargain," made "a league with Death, and a covenant with Hell!"—Yet you are not to suppose that the party which now supports FREMONT consists entirely of stark and raving madmen and traitors. By no means; many moderate and conscientious men are among their ranks (without such there can be no party) who have got a general notion that the institution of Slavery, even if it be not immoral and a sin, yet cramps the energy of a community, and impedes what they call its "progress." Crowds, also, of mere partisans are there, who care nothing about sin, nothing about British slang, nothing about "human progress," but have just got "Northern principles," and who naturally feel that the North (that is, they and their neighbors) ought to have all the advantages it can clutch. Above all, there are prudent "politicians" (so place-hunters are termed here) who, desiring to live at the people's expense, feel that if they can carry their party into power, they have a chance of offices and dollars per annum. This last class make a large proportion of all the parties—and the most patriotic [illegible].

The old parties of Whigs and Democrats, extending through all the States of the Union, are virtually merged in this new issue—the North against the Constitution. For many years past the Northern States have rapidly grown more and more powerful, populous and wealthy; and by methods which I will not now detail to you, but which you will find in CALHOUN'S Discourse on the Constitution, the Federal power has grown more centralized and stronger, encroaching by so much upon the sovereign rights of the several States; and precisely as it has extended its authority, the North has gained a preponderance over the South; until now men of true "Northern principles" begin to deem it unreasonable that what they are able to do, by electioneering and party organization, the law and Constitution declare they shall not do. They think there is some mistake.

The great question on which they have now elected to try their strength, is whether or not Southern settlers may go with their slaves into the "Territories" of the Republic, as Massachusetts men may with their plows and horses, to clear and till land there. The Constitution knows no difference between these sorts of property; but Exeter Hall does; and as the North, being indoctrinated by Exeter Hall, and at any rate having Northern principles, goes in for *free Kansas*—whether the people of Kansas like it or no; insists on assuming the handful of Northern settlers to be the people of Kansas, and the only true people of Kansas, and is trying to get the Territory admitted as a State—though not yet peopled up to the legal standard, under a Free-State Constitution, prepared by that handful of Northern men. This Kansas controversy will take several forms before it is settled; and connect itself with the more general question—Shall the North govern the South—yea or nay? In the meantime it is the practical pressing matter in hand, and Free Kansas is synonymous with FREMONT.

Do not imagine, however, though I speak of the North collectively, that all, or nearly all the people at the North cherish such designs upon the rights of Confederate equals. A very strong minority even in the Northern States is truly conservative. Whether these men term themselves Whigs or Democrats, they are more attached to the Union than to Exeter Hall. They know that the South is making no aggression, and can make none upon them; and they are disposed to let the South and its institutions alone. To this conservative body, the Irish-born citizens, who are strong at the North, most resolutely adhere. Needless to tell you that all the South will vote *in globo*, for whomsoever else, against FREMONT. Southern citizens, much as it may surprise Exeter Hall, will hardly *admit that they are lepers; will hardly submit* to be put in quarantine, on the diagnosis of Dr. PARKER; nor use the prescriptions of Doctor BEECHER—which indeed, at bottom, are London pills and phlebotomy. In short, if Mr. FREMONT be unhappily elected, his election will mean simply the absolute dominion of the Northern States over the Southern—in the matter of Kansas *first*, but in any other matter they please *afterwards*; a condition of things wholly unknown to the Constitution and incompatible with the Union.

But, *as I said, to* the Union and the Constitution our Irish-born citizens are even superstitiously attached. They are not excited by the praise of Exeter Hall, nor apprehensive of its censure. They love not British opinion; and of British philanthropy they have dear experience. Moreover, they, for their part, have never been able to see any dark guilt or hideous disease in Southern life and conversation—that they should join the virtuous people of the North in chaining it down. In short, they are conservative; they desire to let all things stand as they are—imposing no restrictions that the Constitution does not impose; and they take no pleasure in hunting out and denouncing a new-invented sin, seeing that, God knows, there are old ones enough. Besides, they dislike to hear St. Paul called a "doughface." Therefore they wash their hands of the whole affair, as British rubbish; and will, as I hope, vote against FREMONT, almost to a man—even though that gentleman is a romantic adventurer; though he rode hard to the aid of KEARNEY in conquering California; though he killed a grizzly bear, or at least saw one killed; though he lassoed a woolly-horse for Mr. BARNUM; and though at school (as worthy Dr. ROBERTSON certifies) he loved his book, and read half the first volume of *Graeca Majora*, besides *four* books of HOMER, not to speak of SALLUST and CORNELIUS NEPOS—"*Plutarch, Neptune, and Nicodemus.*"

But you are tired of Mr. FREMONT and his party; and want another. Then, MILLARD FILLMORE, come and appear!—He is a gentleman, you observe, of a fine presence, a most excellent presence; acceptable in the Court circles of Europe; in private life highly estimable; in public a most adroit and meritorious politician. Chosen leader and spokesman, he, of those formidable (or once seeming or pretending to seem formidable) Know-Nothings. I call them by this name in no disparaging sense, but for want of a better. To term them "the Americans," as the modest creatures demanded, is and was out of the question, inasmuch as the other two parties also happen to consist of Americans—that is to say, *Citizens of the United States of America.* What Mr. FILLMORE means by putting himself at the head of these people, bestriding their dead horse, and pretending he will march through Coventry with them, I know not yet. It is only clear that he does not mean the thing *they* mean. Hearken to him, as he stands upon his "platform" and utters dark sayings. He assures his countrymen that he is a "national" man—which as it may mean anything does mean nothing. Assures them that *he* knows no South, no North—not he; moreover, that he deeply respects our "Southern brethren;" *but*, he says nothing of Kansas—nothing about letting the question of Slavery in the Territories altogether alone, and leaving those countries, when they come to form State Constitutions, to deal with it how they please, as other States do: not one word of all this. These are dark sayings; but not so profoundly enigmatical as another rallying cry of his: "*Americans shall rule America.*" Now, you are aware that the sovereignty of this Republic is in the People; and their *rule* is their suffrage. Americans (that is to say the citizens of America) do rule America; and nobody has ever proposed, since Britain recognized the independence of the colonies, that anybody else should rule here. But Mr. FILLMORE may possibly mean by Americans, *native Americans*;—[yet let not his supporters be too sure.] If so, his *doctrine exactly amounts to this—one class of citizens* shall rule over another class of citizens: just as Mr. FREMONT declares that one set of States shall rule over another set of States. In both these cases, the distinctions sought to be established are unknown to the Constitution and subversive of that instrument. Both these parties, you observe, want to restrict and tie down somebody—to deprive some class or some interest of those powers and rights which it has hitherto exercised. If they cannot crib, cabin or confine some person or thing, they will not sleep; neither will their victuals agree with them. The coördinate equality of the confederated States;—the absolute *isopolity* of the citizens; these two principles, so clearly just, so indispensably fundamental, these two, or some one of them, say the FILLMOREs and FREMONTs, had better be kicked away, that we may see how our Republic will stand on the crown of its head, as a sort of monarchy, or say at an anarchy tempered by revolvers. Is there not danger, as I said, that we have drank Anglo-Saxon poison?

But Mr. FILLMORE may not mean *that* at all by his "Americans shall rule," &c. He may intend his saying to be interpreted *thus*—for it is a dark saying—native citizens only shall enjoy the emoluments of office under the Government; the naturalized sort being proscribed as incapable, not by law but by a sort of public opinion. In this sense, it is not worth discussing at all; and is a very poor platform for a statesman to show himself upon. In this sense, you perceive that it abandons all pretext of patriotism or public principle, and sinks into a simple machinery for clutching "spoils." (The regular emoluments of office are here called "spoils," and the irregular, "stealings.") But this aspect of the Fillmore doctrine, I repeat, is not worth discussing. We may hope that the native office-holders will be as resolute to do the duties as to be paid their wages; in which case they will be cheap at the money. To be sure it is a petty proscription, this; but the equality of citizens in the eye of the law being maintained, it is an evil which will speedily cure itself.

But then, Mr. FILLMORE may intend his saying to be interpreted in this third fashion—that the naturalization laws ought to be changed by extending the period of probation. In this sense, the doctrine would be unobjectionable, and might command the support of many or most naturalized citizens. The words, however, do not express this sense at all; for if the naturalization laws were changed to-morrow—if no more Immigrants were to be admitted to citizenship, or not, till after twenty-one years, still there are hundreds of thousands on this soil, to whom Mr. FILLMORE and his party deny the name of "Americans," who must, nevertheless, to the extent of their votes and influence, continue to "rule America."

The rallying cry may possibly admit several other interpretations; for it is intended to be dark. It may mean to include all the significations I have suggested; and at the same time it connotes, by [illegible], or betokens the more brute [illegible] of those who wreck churches, break holy [illegible] homes, and beat women and children in their own houses. In the minds of many (if I may use so strong a word as *minds*) it signifies bowie-knives and slung-shot, to extinguish and purify the [illegible] Anglo-Saxon. But for this Mr. WASHINGTON say. Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence I beseech you to be at all times upon your guard!" To be sure, General WASHINGTON did not intend knives and slung-shot; neither did he imagine that anybody would ever be born who should understand him to mean by "foreign influence," the votes of American citizens. Mr. FILLMORE, however, is a national man, and knows what the present state demands. He knows that those turbulent Irish must be taught a lesson,—that they may not trouble this peaceful Republic with their "disgraceful Irish rows." You have heard of the Irish rows at Louisville, New-Orleans, Washington—Irish rows, certainly; for is not a beating of *Irish* a *dear* Irish row? Consider how a gentleman, even in the Federal City, is obliged to arm himself with secret pistols when he goes down to breakfast (that he may be at all times upon his guard against the insidious wiles of foreign influence) and feels it necessary to shoot down a turbulent Hibernian before he can eat his egg in quiet! We thus perceive—do we not?—how excitable this "foreign" population is—how much it needs to be taught habits of self-control and self-government before it can be fitted to enjoy the full privileges, &c. &c.

I am certain that Mr. FILLMORE would be sorry, if he believed that he or his principles, or his party, could be directly chargeable with this blood-thirsty spirit of riot. It is true also that such rioters are by no means confined to the party which seeks to invest him with power. Yet it is certain that such sanguinary patriotism is stimulated by the preposterous assumption of *native* superiority on which that party is based.

Of the "religious" element in that party—the sudden outcry against benighted Catholics by benighted Protestants—it is not worth while to speak. It is a mimicry of the late No-Popery spirit amongst our "Anglo-Saxon cousins," which produced the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and the wreck of Stockport church—a shabby mimicry of a beastly original. It also, like Abolition, sprung from the loins of Exeter Hall, that fruitful mother of abominations. And it is all over. Mr. FILLMORE has too much good sense to allude to it at all.

By this time you discover that I have not, from my speculum on the Alleghany, found Fillmoreism, *Know-Nothingism*, or benighted *Protestantism*, to loom very large. In fact it is of little or no consequence in life. There is too large a fund both of common justice and of practical sense in this people to carry it far; and as yet I can see no good reason in it, or in all that belongs to it, for checking the immigration from Ireland in the least. Nothing that has yet befallen, or is likely to befall, *begins to* compare with the daily and perennial atrocities of the British Government. I tell you this is truly and literally a free country: yes, as free, as just a country as any land can ever be till the *millennium* comes. Election riots! What of an election riot? Irishmen are pretty well accustomed to those at home; let them not become too tender and delicate here. What signifies the breakage of a few church windows now and then? The Pope and the Bishops rather like this; it helps them; and I suspect PIO NONO and Archbishop HUGHES of subsidizing rowdies for the purpose.

As for Mr. FILLMORE, I do not augur his success. There is but one serious issue—*Slavery*. On this are two strongly defined parties; representing them are two out-spoken, distinctly committed candidates.

> 'Tis dangerous when the baser nature comes
> Between the pass, and fell incensed points
> Of mighty opposites.

And that worthy gentleman will probably be crushed out, being neither warm nor cold, the general palate will deal with him as the Apostle dealt with the lukewarm church of—which of the churches of Asia was it?

Irish voters, of course, will not vote for *him*, except those who wish to invite civil disabilities and personal insult. Perhaps, however, some one among them may be found, who is willing that his children born in this country shall bear rule over their elder brothers and sisters, as well as over their father and mother. *He* may vote for FILLMORE. No doubt, also, some northern Irishmen (benighted Protestants) may support him, from a mere hankering after the dead "Protestant interest," and the sorely faded Orange Lily.

At last, then, we come to BUCHANAN. In personal character and experience of affairs, he is not, I suppose, inferior to either of his competitors. In this contest he represents the *Conservative* element, and one cannot but hope that all the Conservative elements of the Republic will gather to sustain him. While the first party seeks to give to one class of States dominion over another class, their equals—while the second wishes to make one class of citizens masters of another class, *their* equals, Mr. BUCHANAN is the only candidate who stands on the broad free Constitution, and opposes both sorts, and all sorts of restriction, disfranchisement, and domineering. Believing that the institutions of the country work moderately well, he is for letting them alone. The Constitution is his text and his gospel—his political creed, catechism, Bible, and articles of war. He does not believe there is any "league with Death," and fervently trusts there is no "covenant with Hell." Of the dangerous designs of the Pope of Rome he knows little or nothing; but with the intrigues of the British Government, he is by late experience thoroughly familiar. From *thence* only he apprehends the foreign influence against which General WASHINGTON so earnestly warned his countrymen; and, if he be elected, he will certainly resist with all his might all interference with the action and progress of the Republic, either by greedy and fanatical factions from within, or by the common enemy from without—I mean of course the British Government, my enemy, thy enemy, his enemy, our enemy, your enemy, their enemy, and the enemy of mankind.

Amongst the three candidates, then, the equal rights of the confederated States, the equality and fraternity of the citizens have no champion but Mr. BUCHANAN. And of the three candidates he is the only one *free from British influence*.

Do you doubt this supposed activity of British *influence* upon *the pending election* and the organization of parties? Then you do not know the immense and varied agencies which that Power can set to work in the heart of any country whose affairs are a concern to her. And are America's affairs no concern to her? Why is she *postponing* the war, and even taking so patiently the contumelious dismissal of CRAMPTON? Why, but to give the factions I have described to you above leisure to worry one another? *Whose* profit is it, if the Union be dissolved? If it be violently dissolved where will there be singing and clapping of hands? If the Irish be maltreated in America, and become disaffected to the Republic, *cui bono?* Ah! ye blind *sons of men*!

You have heard, probably, how that Mr. BUCHANAN, who is an elderly gentleman and a convivial, did cause some astonishment and vexation by a speech of his at a late dinner in London, wherein he perhaps over-stepped a little even the *courtesy of an after-dinner oration, by declaring* that where the English language is spoken there can be no political slavery. What a *small matter* is this! He was about to quit London, where he had been hospitably and kindly received. Gentlemen, there, no doubt, had always talked politely *of his country; and fair English girls had sung* to him the songs he loved. Indeed, it is easy to *comprehend how some of those handsome devils* could bewitch an elderly, or even a young, gentleman. Let him be pardoned if he thought of the most agreeable thing he could say about England, and said it "with *effusion*."

It is impossible to believe, in short, that by this language he intended to insult every Irishman in the United States, and to cast a reproach on thousands who are here only because of that insufferable political tyranny which has made their native land uninhabitable to them, as he well knows. I apprehend that Irishmen will not attach much importance to the post-prandial *obiter dictum*, but will heartily support the man who supports the Constitution.

In that case we shall have an United States extant at least four years more. Can you say as much for a French Empire? or, with any confidence, for a British? In four years, how many trees shall fall before the axe? how many mills rise? frigates float? railroad companies devour the way? Four more Fourths of July—joyful high-tides of Freedom, with triumphal processions, Hail Columbia! the Flag of Our Union, and Orators of the Day! Think of this! Four years of Freedom—worth forty years of Queen's birthdays, and any computable number of *Second Decembers*. *On t'en* [illegible] Vale.

JOHN MITCHEL.

Republican State Convention.

At a meeting of the Republican State Committee, held at Saratoga Springs, on the 24th day of July, 1856, the 17th of September was agreed upon as the time for holding the next State Convention, and [illegible] be called by the following notice:

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW-YORK.

The People of the State of New-York, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the Policy of the Present National Administration, to the Extension of Slavery into the Territories, [illegible] the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, are requested to [illegible] delegates from each Assembly District, to meet in State Convention, in the CITY OF SYRACUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 17TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of forming a Presidential Electoral Ticket, and for presenting Candidates to be supported for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, one State Prison Inspector, and a Clerk for the Court of Appeals.

EDWIN D. MORGAN,
SIMEON DRAPER,
JAMES B. TAYLOR,
E. DUDLEY FIELD,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
JAMES W. NYE, } New-York.
JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT,
DEODATUS WRIGHT,
JOSEPH DAVIS,
J. McB. DAVIDSON,
C. P. WILLIAMS, } Albany.
ABRAHAM B. OLIN,
JAMES FORSYTH, } Troy.
E. G. SPAULDING,
PHILIP DORSHEIMER, } Buffalo.
LEVI C. TURNER, Cooperstown;
STANDISH BARRY, Herkimer.
LEVI DIMMICK, Binghamton.
STEPHEN G. JOHNSON, Delhi.
DANIEL T. JONES,
ALLEN MUNROE, } Syracuse.
A. S. RICE, Ellicottville.
E. H. BURROUGHS, Medina.
SAMUEL P. ALLEN, Rochester.
CHAS. O. SHEPARD, Arcade, Wyoming Co.,
Republican State Committee.

Peace Address to the English People.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The following is a copy of the address lately sent by the Committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, in reply to the addresses of the citizens of Manchester and Liverpool to the people of the United States:

[COPY.]

Address from the Citizens of Philadelphia to the Citizens of Manchester and Liverpool, and to the other Inhabitants of Great Britain.

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN: We have received with profound satisfaction the letter addressed by you to the people of the United States, in relation to the difficulties existing between the two countries. *There is not a sentiment nor a word in that* truly fraternal address which we do not make our own. We feel, as you do, that Englishmen and Americans are substantially one. No two nations of equal extent are now or ever have been so closely bound together. No two nations really independent of each other ever had so many causes *for being at amity, so few causes for alienation* even, much less for war. We speak the same tongue, we are of one faith, we are of one blood. For every feeling, interest, custom, habit, mode of *thinking* or *acting*, in which we are at variance, there are hundreds, and those of a hundred-fold weight and importance, in which we are as one.

War between two such nations cannot possibly seem more horrible and unnatural in your eyes than it does in ours. We desire, therefore, to assure you, with all the emphasis and solemnity which it is possible to give to words, that the Government and people of the United States have no desire to be at war or even at feud with Great Britain.

It is for this reason that we have received with such special satisfaction the demonstrations of friendship and brotherhood, contained in your address, and we desire to respond in the same spirit, without reserve and with our whole hearts.

Our aims, our interests, our sentiments of humanity, the principles of our religion all look to peace. War, with any nation, and most of all with the people of Great Britain—which would be war with our own flesh and blood, is abhorrent to every cherished sentiment of the American heart. Friends and Brethren, we go further. It is our desire not only to avoid the dreadful extremity of war, but to live on terms of the most cordial friendship with you. If there is any one sentiment on which Americans are all of one mind, it is the wish expressed by our Minister, Mr. DALLAS, that between the Government and people of Great Britain, and those of the United States, every cause of misunderstanding, and with it every shadow of alienation and distrust, should be at once, and forever, banished.

Signed in behalf of the citizens of Philadelphia, convened in public meeting, at the Merchants' Exchange, July 2, 1856.

RICHARD VAUX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
A. J. LEWIS,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
WM. C. PATTERSON,
JOHN S. HART,
MORRIS L. HALLOWELL.

Freaks of Lightning in a dwelling house—Great devastation—Wonderful escape of the inmates.

From the Boston Traveller, July 23.

A large wooden dwelling house, situated near Spy Pond, West Cambridge, owned by Messrs. GAGE, SAWYER & Co., ice merchants, Charlestown, and occupied by Mr. BURGIN, their foreman, was struck by lightning yesterday. Of this disaster a correspondent sends us the following particulars:

"The lightning entered a chimney on the west end of the house, and then in four directions went dodging from one room to another, up stairs and down, into twelve different rooms, apparently trying how much mischief could be done in the shortest possible time. The house was visited yesterday afternoon and evening by probably a thousand persons. The escape of those in the house at the time, is considered miraculous.

Mrs. BURGIN was ill in bed. The electricity entered her room, moving her bed into the centre, tearing the side of the window near which the bed was placed, and within two feet of where she was lying, breaking down the plastering and demolishing the furniture. Mrs. B. was rendered insensible by the shock and remained so for two hours. *Two ladies sitting in the room with her were not* in the least injured. A bureau placed against the *wall was completely shattered on one end and* moved into the room; a looking-glass on top was found unbroken, whilst the frame was torn to pieces.

In the upper room we noticed a bedstead as completely flat as if just taken down, while the bedding and clothes were stripped into inch pieces. Another bed in the same room was also rolled up into a heap, as if just ready for a move,—the roof was made a complete ventilator.

In the front parlor the fluid went bobbing around, not actually touching the piano, but covering it with splinters, laths and plastering, from one end of the room to the other and forcing portions of the window side into the opposite wall, breaking three images on a table; what is singular, it is only in this room that there is any discoloration, as of scorching; near the edge of the wall paper, it appears as though a person had touched the ceiling at intervals with a light and smoked it; passing through the wall it came directly on the bell-wire, and passed out near the bell-pull in a most unceremonious manner, tearing the door from top to bottom.

Out of fourteen rooms in the house, only two escaped injury. There were seven persons in the house at the time it was struck, not one of whom was injured, with the exception of Mrs. BURGIN. The roof, the west side and east L, show the ingress and egress of the electricity, and it is surprising that the house did not take fire, as a barn a few rods distant was enveloped in flames in a moment.

Mr. BURGIN was standing in the door-way of one of Messrs. GAGE & Co.'s ice houses, and was partially blinded and stunned for a few moments. He says the sensation was precisely the same as if some one had thrown shot into his face. Altogether, it was a miraculous escape for the inmates, and although Mr. B. is pecuniarily a loser, he must congratulate himself for the remarkable preservation of the lives of himself and family."

The Singular Rape Case at Rochester.

From the Advertiser, July 22.

An examination in this case was held yesterday afternoon. The complainant is MARY JANE PERRINE, living on the corner of Prospect and North streets, a lame peanut and candy peddler, whom our citizens have undoubtedly all seen about our streets, and the man accused of the outrage is a hump-backed German named JAMES RAGAN—perhaps fifty years of age, with children older than the complainant. The testimony of the girl is to the effect that a week ago last Friday she met RAGAN at the corner of Buffalo and State streets; that he spoke to her there, and promised if she would go down town, he would buy some peanuts himself, and find others that would do so; that she subsequently met him at the depot; that while near the track, between the freight house and the tavern below, he threw a blanket over her face and then choked her; that he lifted her into a car standing on the track between the two buildings, and accomplished the outrage of her person while she was standing up; that she tried to make an alarm, but was unable to do so because of the blanket over her head; that the accused gave her two shillings, which she threw after him as he left the car; that after the commission of the outrage [illegible] the way.

This is the substance of her testimony [illegible] to all of which of course the [illegible] gave a positive denial. [illegible] somewhat curious case; [illegible] guilty, there is no punishment adequate to the offence. A large crowd were in attendance in the morning, when the matter was investigated, and took much interest in the affair. The further examination of the case was finally postponed to 10½ o'clock to-morrow.

Battle between the Sioux and Chippewas.

From the St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat, July 13.

A gentleman who witnessed the recent fight between a war party of Sioux and Chippewas, near Hutchinson, on the 3d inst., [illegible] an interesting description of the [illegible] the hostile parties.

Our informant was riding rapidly across the Prairie, near Hutchinson, when his attention was attracted by a party of Sioux braves [illegible] snake-like through the prairie grass. He at first thought they contemplated an attack upon himself, but casting his eyes in another direction, he discovered a party of Chippewas descending a bluff. The latter did not discover the presence of the Sioux until they were in their immediate vicinity, but as soon as they did they retreated. The Sioux returned a short distance [illegible] and then started in pursuit of the Chippewas, who were in full retreat for a swamp in the neighborhood. Before the former gained the swamp, one of their number was killed and scalped, and others wounded. After the Chippewas had reached the swamp and secreted themselves in the long grass, the Sioux [illegible] one of their number had been severely wounded, a ball passing completely through his [illegible]. The next day, the [illegible] Chippewas [illegible] to Hutchinson, and buried the body of their deceased comrade. The Sioux were at [illegible] Lake, with their wounded.

We learn from the Sioux Agency, that the payment of those bands of Sioux Indians, who have delivered up the young men guilty of [illegible] into the Chippewa country, will be [illegible] this week.

Major NOAH, U. S. Commissioner, [illegible] arrest recently, at the Sioux Agency, of [illegible] persons engaged in carrying liquor into the Indian country. The offenders were [illegible] St. Paul, engaged in a "little spec." The arrests were made by acting U. S. Marshal A. [illegible] and the prisoners are now confined in [illegible]ling.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

We learn from the St. Louis [illegible] JOHN W. DARR, ticket agent at that city for the [illegible] Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, [illegible] Tuesday morning last, on the [illegible] P. MORGAN, Superintendent of the road, [illegible]

[illegible]

There was a violent thunder storm at [illegible] Geo., on Sunday, during which a large [illegible] occupied by J. [illegible] struck by lightning. [illegible]

One Capt. TUTHILL, of the steamer [illegible] [illegible]

The *Dove* during her trip down [illegible] Sunday night, when near Marion, was [illegible] clouds of flies, which literally covered the [illegible]

While a company of miners were attempting to re-open an old coal mine at [illegible] County, Ohio, on the 11th inst., one of them [illegible] [illegible] other, named MORGAN WILLIAMS, was [illegible] covery.

The Albany *Atlas* says the recent destruction of 900,000 worth of *Lager Bier* in New York by the distillery fire will [illegible]

The Buffalo *Express* has been presented with a bundle of rods with which the man Bowers was whipped, by order of King Strang, the Mormon ruler of the Beaver Islands. [illegible] of beech, birch and maple sticks, about seven feet in length and five in number, [illegible] bound together by strings. [illegible] and splintered by the force of the blows delivered.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, aged five years [illegible] of Lansingburg, while playing on a gate [illegible] [illegible] He was an active intelligent child [illegible] loved by all who knew him.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* of the 23d, [illegible] For a number of days past a fire has raged in the woods on Grand Island [illegible] has been destroyed. It is said a number of [illegible]

A man named JOHN L. TAYLOR, of [illegible] Mo., shot Mr. G. W. [illegible] [illegible] the charge.

A day or two since a Real Estate speculator in Cincinnati telegraphed to [illegible] [illegible] reply was: "We will take it." [illegible] dollars, and all within twelve hours.

[illegible]

The annual celebration of the Alpha [illegible] [illegible] City, President of the Fraternity; and a poem by Rev. EDWIN JOHNSON, of Jacksonville, Ill.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1856.

[illegible]

[illegible] seems to be a determination on the part of some of our contemporaries to create an alarm in the public mind that the yellow fever has established itself among us. But as such [illegible], we do not understand what the [illegible] can be for attempting to spread a mis[illegible] upon such a subject, when the consequences must be in the highest degree injurious to the interests of the City. There have been a few cases of yellow fever at the Quarantine, which, by the prompt action of our Health Officers, have been kept there; and there is no more cause for apprehending the spread of the disease than there has been during the past ten years at this season. The public may rest perfectly quiet under the assurance that at the first manifestation of danger the tocsin will be sounded, and those who desire to fly from the dreaded pestilence will have abundant opportunity for doing so.

The State Convention of the Hard and Soft Shell Democrats assembled at Syracuse yesterday—the former at Corinthian Hall and the latter at Market Hall—and after the necessary preliminary business, a consolidation was [illegible] and Judge Chase, of Herkimer, was [illegible] to preside. After some other business, [illegible] in which the Cincinnati [illegible] received a large share of laudation, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Governor. Three informal ballots were had, the most prominent names being Gardiner, Seymour, Parker, [illegible], [illegible], and Wood, when the names of Seymour, Gardiner and Wood were withdrawn, and on the fourth ballot Amasa J. Parker received a majority of the votes, and his nomination was made unanimous. The Convention then adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to regulate the compensation of members of Congress was referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill authorizing the Postmaster General to make a mail contract with Mr. Vanderbilt was reported back from the Post-Office Committee with amendments, and made the special order for Monday. In the House the bill providing for the settlement of Revolutionary Claims was passed. The Kansas contested election case was postponed until to-day. The bill expediting the issuing of patents for California land claims was tabled. The Fortification appropriation bill was discussed, but no action was taken upon it.

We are under the painful necessity of furnishing the particulars of another most terrible disaster on the line of pleasure travel which occurred yesterday on the placid waters of Lake George. By the bursting of the small steamer John Jay, which plies between Caldwell and Ticonderoga, many lives are reported lost, several of them ladies. This sad affair, added to the previous melancholy catalogue of disasters during the Summer, will cast a deep shadow of gloom over the gay season of travel and recreation.

The Arabia's mails reached this City at a late hour last night. The papers contain some news beyond the ample summary telegraphed from Halifax. We publish among our [illegible] some very interesting details of the insurrection in Spain, and of the causes that led to the outbreak.

The letter from an American citizen, on [illegible] of Englishmen, which we copied from the London Star, is stated by the editor of that paper to be from the pen of the gentleman who was turned back from the [illegible] Levee on account of his dress.

The Times and the Post-Office.

From the Herald.

It has been noticed of late that the Times has been much exercised about the choice of a site for a Post-Office, and has evinced a very earnest desire not to have it in one or two places that have been suggested. It is not generally known that the proprietors of the Times, finding their newspaper unprofitable business, have lately turned their attention to real estate and the purchase of [illegible] lots on speculation. One of these, on which the Brick Church stands, *they want to sell to the Government for a Post-Office.* Talk of honest [illegible]

The readers of the Times know well enough that this paragraph is untrue. There has never been a syllable in our columns in favor of locating the Post-Office on the site of the old Brick Church. On the contrary, we are opposed to it [illegible]. We have for years advocated the location of the Post-Office in the lower angle of the Park, as being by far the most accessible and the most convenient spot upon the Island. The Brick Church site is not large enough for such a Post-Office building as the City needs, nor are the streets on two sides of it wide enough to afford proper access. The owners of that site could probably make a very handsome profit [illegible] by thus disposing of it; but in discussing matters of public interest we have never permitted ourselves to be influenced by considerations of private advantage. [illegible] in locating a City Post-Office [illegible] the best possible location should be [illegible] there is none anywhere which [illegible] half as many advan[illegible] [illegible] or any other party whatever.

Will the *Herald* be good enough to give its readers the benefit of this explanation, and to give itself no concern whatever on the score of the "unprofitableness" of the Times?

Career and Close of Doughfacery.

On the 15th of May last, Gen. Cass concluded the delivery in the United States Senate of a well-conned essay on his favorite absurdity of Squatter Sovereignty. The opportunity was favorable for apology and repentance. Many friends of the old politician hoped that he would make a clean breast of it, and confess that, having deceived and cajoled himself, he had aided in deluding and cajoling others. Indeed, had he desired to make a decent and dignified ending, the occasion was most appropriate for a confession of guilt and a prayer for pardon; and what other *finale* could be more fitting to such a life? We find in the speech, however, nothing of this sort; indeed, we find nothing at all but words; not an idea; not a novel expression; not even a pledge against future explanations.

In the dreary waste of repetition traversed by the speaker, we can discern that he professes to discover in the act repealing the Missouri Compromise a substantive assertion and confirmation of the principle of self-government by the people of the Territories. He reiterates that this principle *has* settled the question of Slavery, and he regards with quiet gratification the condition of affairs in Kansas. He censures the Emigrant Aid Societies of the North, omits to refer to those of the South, and gently expostulates with the Missourians against the renewal of their wild sports in the West—not forgetting, however, to inform them that the murders, arsons and robberies which they have practiced on so grand a scale were excusable, because provoked by resistance to the Fugitive act, and by Sharpe-rifle sermons, at the North. It is not very material to observe that the orator was himself afraid or ashamed to vote for this same Fugitive law, that he deprecated the repeal of the Compromise when first proposed, and that it is an utterly unfounded pretence that any sort of Popular Sovereignty is conceded by the Kansas act, or that the question of Slavery is referred to the people of the Territories by it. All these things have been blazoned forth in the light of demonstration a thousand times, and are as well established in the mind and memory of Gen. Cass as in those of any man in the country. But, to vindicate the truth of history, it ought to be noticed that immediately after declaring his devotion to Popular Sovereignty, and his conviction that it was guaranteed and fairly secured in the Kansas bill, and that the so-called Kansas Legislature was a valid and legal body, he stepped forward and affirmed that the laws it had passed on the subject of Slavery were a disgrace to Christianity and civilization, and a blot upon our republican name, and he voted to abolish such of those laws as could be repealed without defeating the object of them; thus showing his utter contempt for the two principles by which he professed to be guided, to wit: non-intervention by Congress, and leaving to the people the full power of legislation over their domestic concerns.

Gen. Cass is the best preserved specimen of a class of politicians which the South has supported at the North for its special purposes, and which is rapidly passing away. We do not like to use disrespectful terms, however expressive, and therefore do not say that Gen. Cass is the most conspicuous of the Doughfaces. Roman armies of invasion were always accompanied by numerous bodies of auxiliaries called *Mercenarii*, (from *Merx*, defined as *"any kind of merchandise," "a slave dearly bought,"*) composed of the natives of the country about to be conquered and annexed to the Empire. Gen. Cass will be described by impartial biographers as a chief of those auxiliaries which the South in the Nineteenth Century contrived by various means to maintain in the Free States, and whom she paid by contributions upon the people among whom they were stationed. His life has a beautiful consistency. From its early beginning to its venerable close he has known but one service, that of the South and of Slavery. Others who have distinguished themselves in the same career have not always worn the same livery. Mr. Buchanan was, up to thirty years of age, a Federalist, openly hostile to the encroachments of Slavery upon free territory. Mr. Douglas, as late as 1848, was loud and decided in his protest against any removal of the metes and bounds by which its ambition was limited and its insolence curbed. Mr. Webster acquiesced in their disturbance only at the end of a long life devoted mainly to Freedom, and died, broken-hearted, two years after his fall. Mr. Fillmore was once an Erie County Abolitionist, and Martin Van Buren for a short time allowed personal malice to break the chain of his subserviency, and interject into his record a ray of light and manliness.

Entering upon the mission of his life more than half a century ago, Gen. Cass has risen by regular gradations from a schoolmaster in Delaware to the post of chief apologist and defender of Border-Ruffianism in Kansas, and chief defamer of the Free States and their people. The South could reward his devotion, and did it at each stage of the service imposed upon him. For more than forty years he has been in public employment, and has grown rich upon salary and the opportunities of gain which his offices gave him. As Indian Agent, Governor, Militia Colonel, Secretary of War, Foreign Minister, Senator, and candidate for the Presidency, Gen. Cass has looked to the South for his instructions and his pay. His service has been marked with steady perseverance and ability; but it is manifest that, though the South will continue to need such servants, the school in which they were formed has been broken up, and it is doubtful whether it will henceforth find them.

The Northwest has been heretofore a nursery of Southern mercenaries. This was owing to [illegible] pioneers and [illegible] settlers. Many of the early settlers of the Territories covered by the Ordinance of 1787 were from Virginia and other slaveholding States, and carried with them the feelings and prejudices of their section. The French settlers in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan all held slaves under the colonial law of the mother country. The Federal Administration was, during the first half century of the existence of the Government, with the exception of eight years, under the absolute control of the Slaveholding interest. Nearly all the Territorial officers held slaves, in spite of the Ordinance, and were incessant in their efforts to break down that prohibition, and very nearly succeeded. The power and the influence of Government were all on the side of Slavery, and nothing but the organic law of 1787 saved the States west of Ohio from the institution. But, about thirty-five years ago, a change took place. Freedom vindicated herself, and her final triumph in that region is about to produce the most important political results.

The generation of Pro-Slavery emigrants into the Northwest is passing away. Public sentiment against Slavery has been consolidated, and is already nearly unanimous. The Southern mercenary will be sustained by nothing but his official pay. When, therefore, Gen. Cass dies, there will be no more Casses. The mercenaries of a later generation, as Douglas, Bright and Augustus Caesar Dodge, will be first silenced, and then banished. The case of the rising demagogue, Douglas, is exceptional; he may last a little longer, because his talents are far greater than any of his associates possess; but his fate is clear. He will be compelled to retire to North Carolina or Mississippi, where he has negroes and estates, and may represent one or both in the Senate; but his place is no longer in the Northwest. The tie of social sympathy being severed, what bond of union will remain between this isolated section and the South?

The Garden of America.

In the year 1796, a Scotch baronet, Sir John Sinclair, the father of the well known authoress, Miss Catharine Sinclair, entertained a project of removing to the United States, and wrote to Washington asking information as to the general condition of the country and the best part of it for an emigrant to settle in. The answer of Washington contained a glance at all the States, and some extremely interesting particulars touching that district with which he was most familiar, and which he very naturally regarded as the most highly favored portion of the Union. Of "the seaboard of all the Southern States," he says, "I shall say but little—for as I should not choose to be an inhabitant of them myself, I ought not to say anything that would induce others to be so." Happily there were no South Carolina Brookses in those days, or this unfavorable allusion to that part of the Union might have provoked a personal assault from some of the chivalry of the South.

But, partial as Washington was to his native soil, he could not shut his eyes to the fact that the farming lands of Pennsylvania, though less fertile and less favorably situated than those of Maryland and Virginia, brought better prices; and among the causes he assigns for this anomalous fact, he states that, in Pennsylvania:

"There are laws for the gradual abolition of Slavery, which neither of the two States above-mentioned (Maryland and Virginia) have at present, *but which nothing is more certain than that they must have, and at a period not remote.*"

Those timid creatures, the Old-Line Whigs of the North, who are so terrified at the sectionalism of Republicanism at the present day, might take heart, if they had the heart to think for themselves, in contemplating the kind of sectionalism which was sanctioned by Washington. All that the Republicans of the present day aim at is to prevent the extension of Slavery into territory from which it was excluded by the Missouri Compromise, but Washington was for excluding it from Virginia and Maryland, and had no doubt that it would be done, too, and so advised a foreigner who wished to emigrate to this country; he not only advised him not to go to the seaboard of a slaveholding State, for the reason that he would not go there himself; but, as an inducement to emigrants to settle in Virginia stated that nothing was more certain than that she would abolish Slavery. Is there a man of all the respectable gentlemen who permitted their names to be used in connection with the meeting at the Academy of Music last week, who would have the courage to vote for a candidate who avowed such Black Republican sectional sentiments?

Looking upon the abolition of Slavery in Virginia and Maryland as absolutely certain, Washington does "not hesitate to pronounce that the lands on the waters of Potomac will, in a few years, be in greater demand, and in higher estimation than in any other part of the United States."

How this prophecy has been fulfilled we need not point out. The lands on the Potomac have been blasted by the continuance of Slavery, and have been the lowest in value of any farming lands in the country; and they are even less valuable now than they were when this letter was written.

Though the partialities of Washington very naturally led him to regard the territory lying upon the Potomac as destined to be the future seat of art, commerce and science in the New World, yet he designated as the destined "garden of America" that portion of the Union formed by the western parts of Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina, "forasmuch as it lies between the two extremes of heat and cold, partaking in a degree of the advantages of both, without feeling much the inconveniences of either, and with truth it may be said, is among the most fertile lands in America, east of the Apalachian mountains."

Sixty years have passed away since this spot, so highly favored by nature, was pointed out by the wise and good Washington as that portion of the United States which was to be called the Garden of America, and it still remains a comparative desert, its fertility rendered of little account, and its beautiful advantages of climate neglected, while its treasures of mineral wealth may be found in a [illegible] sterile soil.

But, when Washington made these prophecies, he based all his calculations on the supposition that Slavery would not be allowed to remain to blight the soil and enervate and brutalize the nature of its inhabitants.

John Mitchel on the Presidential Candidates.

John Mitchel, the Irish patriot, has written a letter to his countrymen on the general aspect of affairs in this country, but especially in respect to their duty in the present contest for the Presidency. John's opportunities for obtaining correct information on the subject of American politics have not been particularly favorable, and it is not at all to be wondered at that his ideas are rather confused, or that he should go in for Buchanan with all his might and power of blackguardism. He is a master of that kind of rhetoric which the great O'Connell used to call blatherumskite, and he uses it with great freedom in his letter, and with a characteristically free and easy disregard of facts. Having emigrated from Australia to San Francisco, from the latter place to New-York, and from New-York to Tennessee, which he makes his home, his opportunities for gaining a knowledge of American institutions and politics have been slender. It might have been supposed that, having been himself a victim of the oppressor, he would have felt some sympathy for the oppressed of other nations; but such does not appear to be the case. He no sooner lands upon our soil than he ranges himself on the side of Slavery, and now gives his aid and his sympathies to the Kansas tyrants and Border Ruffians, and, with a genuine Donnybrook hullaballoo, shouts out down with Fremont and Freedom.

Suggestions to Travelers.

Everybody in July and August spends some portion of his time, "be the same more or less," as the lawyers say, upon railroads, steamboats and stage coaches. Our remarks consequently are addressed to everybody.

When the spirit and the possession of the "Almighty Dollar" move you to set out on a tour of pleasure or sanitary recruitment, be sure in the first place, when you change your clothes and attire yourself in a traveling suit, that you leave your porte-monnaie, containing the means of defraying your expenses, in the pocket of the pantaloons which you have just taken off. The only result will be that when you reach the cars or boat, on stepping forward to purchase a ticket you will find it necessary to return home and await the departure of the next mode of conveyance that will carry you to your destination. The delay may provoke you a little, but the advantage of it is that you will thus have an opportunity of recollecting other things that may have been forgotten in the hurry of departure. Thus, as will readily be perceived, the gain is all on your side.

If you are going by railroad take great care on entering the cars to seat yourself on the sunny side, and in the immediate vicinity of a mother with several small children. Thus you will be helped in the first place to amuse your mind by calculating the difference between the temperature of the seat which you occupy and that of your fellow-travelers on the shady side, and, in the second place, the monotonous sound of the cars bumping over the rails will be diversified by the music of infantile bawls and squalls. Thus the mind will find rational and mathematical employment, and the ear will be delighted with dulcet strains of melody. Nothing, to our idea, can excel in sweetness the voices of the young of the human species when their little hearts burst forth in grief at the refusal of "stern parients" to furnish them with a further supply of gingerbread; and, traveler, when the softened heart of the mother yields to their piteous wailings and she decides to procure the wished-for article at the next station, think of your happiness in being selected by the fond maternal as the humble instrument, in her hands, of supplying the mouths of your suffering, hungering brethren of tender years, with the indispensable luxury which they covet. Don't yield to the request of the mother with an ill-concealed chagrin and stamp and swear when you get outside of the car, and convey the whole family to the region of everlasting Summer over the T rail of an oath, but, with more than a Uriah Heep-ish humility, rise to obey her mandates. When you have made your purchase, start for the cars on hearing the whistle, oblivious of your further duty of paying for the article. Then when your creditor to the amount of three cents nabs you, hand him a dollar bill without having time to wait for the change, and swim after the train on a sea of your own perspiration, induced by over-exertion on a warm day. If you succeed in overtaking it, poke your elbows into the ribs of the switchman as you awkwardly jump aboard, drop your gingerbread on the other side as you lunge forward with the motion of the cars, somewhat aided by an answering salute from the switchman, and then go in and make your apologies to the lady with small children, and employ yourself in trying to console them for the rest of the journey. Thus happily employed, the time will slip by rapidly, and you will alight at the station to which your baggage is checked—with a heart full of thankfulness.

When you travel on steamboats, and your baggage is not checked, don't annoy yourself by looking after it. If it is not put ashore at the same place with yourself, you will have an excuse for traveling further to obtain possession of it. In this way you will be enabled to see a portion of the country which you had not contemplated visiting, and as the human mind is fond of novelty, this unexpected extension of your tour must afford you pleasure. By observing these rules, the result of extended observation, the traveler, by the end of the Summer, will find himself ready, as far as physical preparation is concerned, to take the "long journey" which we all expect to travel some time or other.

The London *Times* has been mulcted in damages for $2,000 for a libel upon one Smith, an agent of an extensive military tailoring establishment. During the war, this man went to the Crimea to "drum" for the firm, and got into a drunken row. Under the rules of military discipline he was put under arrest, and in the morning was brought up to receive the customary flogging awarded to such delinquents. The *Times* correspondent told the story, told the name of the firm whom Smith represented, and although the culprit's name was not mentioned, his identity was so fully established that he had no peace of his life at Balaklava, where the affair happened, nor at Scutari, Constantinople, or at Gibraltar or London, where everybody pointed at him and asked how his flogging agreed with his constitution. To ease his wounded feelings, the *Times* published a retraction of the correspondent's statement, but the Jury found that this apology was "neither timely nor satisfactory," and gave a verdict for plaintiff for $2,000. It appears from the testimony in the case that the flogging was really not inflicted, but the drunkenness was true. A noticeable point in the evidence in the case is that a witness swore he could not gain access to the editor of the *Times* [illegible]

[illegible] blazing Antarctica, [illegible] similar spirit prevailed on this side of the water.

Arrival of the Washington.

The United States mail steamship *Washington*, Capt. Cavendy, from Southampton on the 16th inst., arrived at this port last night. The advices by the Washington are not so late by three days as those brought by the Arabia, which will be found in another part of this morning's paper.

The Meat Market.

Our Cattle Market reports exhibit a continued full supply of beef cattle, with a little decline in prices last evening. There appears to be no lack of good cattle at the West, and they can brought here at the present rates with a reasonable profit, except by those who purchased largely in the Winter and Spring with the expectation of higher prices than now prevail. Our readers may not be aware of the fact, that for some weeks past beef has sold at wholesale for 30 to 35 per cent. below the rates prevailing for a long time previous.

Sheep are still abundant, and the large demand keeps them pretty well up, though they are much lower than during the Winter and Spring.

Judge Kent Among the Republicans.

There was a heart-cheering gathering of Republicans at Fishkill Landing, Tuesday evening last, at which Judge William Kent presided, with John P. De Witt, Esq., Professor Charles Davies, and others among the Vice-Presidents. Speeches were made by E. D. Culver, A. Oakey Hall, and Mr. Briggs, of Ohio. Not only was great enthusiasm displayed, but the "Kent commentaries" on Buchanism and the like were especially strengthening to the weak back-bones in the neighborhood. Let not the enemies of Republicanism prate of unconstitutional sectionalism when a jurist like Judge Kent lends to Freedom his aid.

John Crown, one of the great expelled from San Francisco, has pulled up at New-Orleans, and comes out in a newspaper card, to appeal to the sympathies of the public. He says:

"When I left there it was only necessary for some wretches to point out or 'spot' any man in the city, no matter what might be his calling or his antecedents, and he had to quit the city at the sacrifice of his property and his business, or be the means of shedding the blood of hundreds of innocent men, by inaugurating a conflict between his friends and the civil authorities on the one side, and the forces of the Vigilance Committee on the other. When ordered to leave, I preferred to do so rather than be a party to the latter alternative. I was accused of no crime, by the Vigilance Committee. *No member of that body pretended to charge me with the commission of any act unworthy of a good and law-abiding citizen during my residence in California.*"

NEW-YORK CITY.

About Bonnets, and how Mrs. Timberlimb was "Shaved" in hers.

A New-York lady prides herself on her bonnet. If she be "fashionable" she requires an extensive supply of these top-knots of dress. *First*, she must have her morning hat—a plain affair, neat and tidy—in which she does her early shopping. Later in the day she dons her promenade hat—rich and gay with feathers, flowers and ribbons—the bewitching magnet of beaux in which she sails smartly down Broadway, under a tilt of a sun-shade, balanced so skillfully as not to conceal one brilliant point in the gay chapeau.

Then she has her carriage hat, (for my lady has a carriage,) which is chaste on the chaste and classic style, and is a trifle smaller than her other hats, and more delicate in form and trimming. In this she makes her calls, and visits church on Sunday.

Then comes the opera hat—jaunty and dashing—the target of lorgnettes in the parquette, and the envy of dark eyes in the gallery.

But every hat, like every dog, has its day—and so, too, it has its band-box! And, as the day passes by, what an accumulation of band-boxes there must be in my lady's mansion! More formidable than the accumulation of old boots by a bachelor of fourscore!

But who makes all the bonnets? Not the fashionable milliner on Broadway, where my lady left her order. And yet one would not think that such a dainty, delicate thing as a lady's hat, is turned off by wholesale in a factory, like pea-jackets and clothes pegs! Down town, in John-street, in Division-street, along the Bowery, there are large bonnet factories, where the Broadway milliner sends my lady's order, and where my lady's hat is manufactured, subject to the finishing touches of her Broadway friend.

At one of these down-town factories, last week, Mrs. Docesenberry, who is familiar with the ways of trade, purchased a "sensation hat," and paid *six dollars* for it. It was an elegant thing, and caught the eye of Mrs. Timberlimb, living on Fifth-avenue, who determined to have one just like it. She hurries to her Broadway milliner, in pursuit of the "sweet thing." She finds it—the very duplicate of Mrs. D.'s hat!

"Pray, what is the price?"

"*Twenty-five dollars*, marm!"

And the hat is forthwith sent up to the Timberlimb's, on Fifth-avenue.

The proud owner of the last hat out immediately takes her carriage and calls on her friend Mrs. Docesenberry, who does not live on Fifth-avenue.

The new hats are the subject of conversation for two hours. Mrs. T. tells all about her hat and her milliner, and Mrs. D. tells all about her hat and her milliner. They institute an investigation, and they find that both hats were made and finished at the same factory, where they were valued at the same price!

Ask Mrs. Timberlimb, now, where she got her last hat, or what she gave for it, and she will tell you that it was sent over as a present from a friend in Paris!

Detailing Policemen out of their Districts.

In the official statements of the number of Policemen in each Ward, there seems to be an equitable distribution of them throughout the City. But the actual number on duty in the up-town Wards shows quite a different result.

At this season of the year it is well known that very many of the residents of the Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards are out of the City, and their residences are closed for one or two months, so that they are especially exposed to the unmolested operation of burglars, this being their harvest time. If, therefore, there is any part of the year when these Wards should have a full force on their beats, so that the Policemen can frequently pass over them, and have time to examine each closed dwelling, it is now.

The Twenty-first Ward is entitled to *forty-five* men besides its officers, and the Ward is large enough to require all this force; of this number, seventeen are regularly detailed *out of the district*, to serve in other Wards, and in the Courts; add to this those who are sick, suspended, or relieved from patrol duty for special purposes, and the average number of Policemen in actual service from day to day in the Ward, is only twenty-five, and these must be again divided into two squads, as only half can be on duty at one time. Divide this number by the number of blocks in the Ward, and it will be seen that it is utterly impossible for any Policeman to effectually guard the portion assigned him. We know that some beats in this Ward cover from *twenty-five to thirty* blocks. A burglar has only to watch the Policeman pass any given point, and he is sure of an undisturbed hour or two, to execute his designs on any dwelling.

The attention of the Vestry of Trinity Church is invited to the disgraceful condition of St. John's Burying-ground on Hudson-street. Although interments have nearly ceased in that place, it would be nothing more than a mark of respect to the dead to keep the grounds in repair. We had occasion to wander in, the other day, and found the graves overgrown with matted masses of thistle and underbrush, the trees untrimmed, and headstones tottering and sinking out of sight. There are deep holes in the graves, into which the visitor slips leg deep. The grass is uncut, the northeastern part of the grounds is a swamp, nearly impenetrable, and the air [illegible]

[illegible] Surviving relatives [illegible] were claimed [illegible]

Death of [illegible]

Mr. Frederick A. [illegible], a well-known printer, died [illegible] at his residence, No. 146 South Third-street, Williamsburg, on Tuesday night last. [illegible] He leaves behind a wife and seven children. He will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery at [illegible] o'clock this morning.

The exceedingly small loaves of "[illegible] bread" of very inferior quality, which are retailed by the bakers, produce a great deal of grumbling among those who are partial to the "staff of life," and prefer to live rather than grow lean upon it. [illegible] For the sake of peace, [illegible] the better in the quantity and quality of your bread. Seriously, we think this is a matter that loudly calls for legislation. How much longer are we to be imposed upon in the manufacture and sale of this indispensable article? [illegible]

The rumor goes that Dr. Prime's *Journal of Commerce* [illegible] The *Mutual Times*, edited by Dr. Doolittle, will continue until the end of its present [illegible], after which it will be united with the *Courant*, and the latter will be edited by Messrs. Prime & Stone. Rumor further adds, that friends of these journals have contributed $1,000 to keep them going. We are glad of it; for they furnished, during the year, a good deal of valuable professional reading.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday and transacted the usual routine business. Some thirty vessels, arriving on the 29th and 30th inst., were ordered to discharge their cargoes in lighters, and to land the same at Brooklyn or New-York fifteen days after their arrival.

LONG ISLAND.

Water for Brooklyn.

The Brooklynites are to have water at last. The ceremony of breaking ground preparatory to the job is to take place to-day at 4 P. M. The President of the Nassau Water Company, Mr. John H. Prentice, presides, and addresses are expected from Gov. Seymour, Stone and [illegible]. The rest of the [illegible] is reserved for the Mayor of the city. Conveyances for invited guests leave the City Hall at 2½ o'clock.

Nobody seems to doubt that this project is feasible enough, and that the work will be completed in two years. All agree that the water we are to have is excellent. The Nassau Water Company is chartered by the State Legislature, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $3,000,000, the city being authorized to subscribe $1,300,000. This Company have contracted with H. S. Welsh & Co. to prepare the reservoirs and aqueducts, build engine-houses, lay down 100 miles of pipe through the city, set 800 hydrants, &c., in consideration of the payment of $4,300,000. The contract guarantees the delivery, for consumption, of 20,000,000 gallons of water per day within two years, and 10,000,000 additional each year after. The capacity of the works is to be constructed equal to 40,000,000 gallons, with the exception of the engine power, which is designed for the delivery of [illegible] one-half that amount, which is probably as much as will be required for the next twenty years. The plan is to construct works on a scale amply sufficient for the present time, yet capable of being enlarged to any desired extent, as the demands of the city shall increase. The supplies of water available for this purpose are said to be abundant. The present sources of supply are four ponds, all located within a distance of nineteen miles from Brooklyn, supplied by springs, and capable of furnishing 40,000,000 gallons daily. It is only necessary to extend the canal, or means of conveying the water, to procure additional quantities. The quantity necessary for the supply of New-York is only 17,000,000 per day. The principal reservoir, of a capacity equal to 180,000,000 gallons, will be about six miles from Brooklyn, near the Cypress Hill Cemetery, where there is already a natural basin, covering 40 acres of ground, elevated 150 feet above the level of the sea. From this point to Baisley's Pond, six miles further from the city, the water will be conveyed in a covered aqueduct, and beyond this pond, by means of an open canal. From the reservoir to the city, iron pipe will be used. A second reservoir, holding 20,000,000 gallons, will be located on Flatbush Hill, 170 feet above tide-water, for the supply of the high ground in that neighborhood. The most important feature in the whole work is the steam apparatus employed in raising the water to the great reservoir on Cypress Hills. Two engines will be furnished by a large Cornish engine, similar to those employed in the English mines, and which will be capable of raising 10,000,000 gallons every sixteen hours. The engine-house will be located directly under the hill.

By the British schooner *Rose*, at Baltimore, from the Bahamas, we are in the receipt of the Nassau *Royal Gazette* to the 5th inst. The weather continued good for salt-making, both at Rum Cay and Long Cay. About 30,000 bushels had been gathered, and a general raking was expected in a few days. The present price is twelve cents per bushel.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY SHOULD CALL at ROGERS' extensive Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, where the most rich and splendid assortment of FANCY ARTICLES and TOYS in the world is to be seen; imported directly and sold at importer's prices. Bronze and Bohemian Toilet articles, Dressing and Traveling Cases, Papier Parian and Glass Ware, with every variety of articles suitable as gifts and presents for all ages, are at
E. S. ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

LYON'S KATHAIRON IS, BEYOND ALL QUESTION, the finest preparation for the hair ever made. It invigorates and preserves the hair, rendering it [illegible], and imparting to it a rich, glossy appearance. Its delightful perfume and perfect cleanliness commend it particularly to ladies. Sold by all respectable dealers, for 25 cents per bottle.

MALLEABLE IRON GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS
Manufactured with
[illegible] PATENT MACHINERY,
with a perfection and accuracy heretofore unattained.
By the use of this machinery one-half the labor of making these goods by old methods is saved, and consequently they are offered at very low prices.
New-York Agency at
Messrs. [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway.
CHAPIN, TREADWELL & CO.,
[illegible]

MEDICATED COD LIVER OIL.—THE ATTENTION of the Medical Profession is respectfully solicited to the following list of valuable therapeutic agents in combination with Cod Liver Oil. Perfect solution is attained, and the proportions in each combination are guaranteed as underneath, viz.:
Oleum morrhuae cum quinia, [illegible]
Oleum morrhuae cum morphia, [illegible]
Oleum morrhuae cum iodine, [illegible]
Oleum morrhuae cum iodidi [illegible]
Oleum morrhuae cum plumbi [illegible]
Oleum morrhuae cum hydrargyri [illegible]
Prepared at the Laboratory, No. [illegible] Broadway.
GEO. H. INGRAM & CO.
Pharmaceutical Chemists, successors to [illegible]

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or private music. It has received the highest testimonials from the professors, amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $125.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, N. Y.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world and envy of imitators. [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

New-York and Liverpool U. S. M. S. [illegible]
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, [illegible]
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to [illegible] Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S [illegible] Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved pianos and melodeons [illegible] at the low prices [illegible] No. 333 Broadway [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, in a wholesale or retail Dry Goods store, or in a Grocery store. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 111 Bowery

DRY GOODS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

[illegible]

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, April 21, 1856.

CAPITAL STOCK, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, TO BE INCREASED TO TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

COAL.

[illegible]

OILS AND PAINTS.

[illegible]

ZINC PAINTS.

[illegible]

PRINTING.

[illegible]

FOR THE SOUTH.

[illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA.

[illegible]

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] Fremont and Dayton [illegible] Club [illegible]

The Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Central Union Club met last night at the Tabernacle. The meeting was large and enthusiastic; and the speeches and music were worthy of the honor they received.

The exercises were commenced by the "War drums are beating," sung by one of the Fremont and Dayton Glee Clubs, each verse ending with "With Fremont and Dayton, we'll conquer or die."

A brass band in attendance then performed "Hail to the Chief," in a very satisfactory manner, and when they had concluded,

Mr. [illegible], of Westchester, was introduced. He felt exceedingly proud of the opportunity that afforded him of addressing his fellow-citizens [illegible]. He was also proud of the opportunity offered him of meeting with his fellow-citizens to consider the great issues now before the country. It had been said that the party was made up of the odds and ends of all other parties—that it was a [illegible] party. But he regarded it as a Union Party, [illegible] a union of men for the sake of a great principle. And what higher, what nobler object could unite men than the great principle of human freedom? (Applause.) It was only by uniting that the [illegible] could hope to obtain or achieve a victory. [illegible]

[illegible] He hoped to God that whenever he did bolt from a party, it would always be on the side of Freedom. It was not a sectional party, because it was for Freedom, and Freedom was national. [Applause.] It was Slavery that was sectional, and Slavery advocates [illegible] sectionalists. [Applause.]

The speaker concluded with an assurance that John C. Fremont would be the next President.

The Glee Club then sang "Fremont and Victory."

Gen. [illegible], of Madison County, was the next speaker, and was followed by

[illegible], who was introduced by the President [illegible]. He addressed to the audience [illegible] and pathetic remarks, from which he [illegible] to the political aspects of the day. At the conclusion of his very effective address,

[illegible]

[illegible] There are squads of young loafers about, who take a peculiar delight in abusing the children of [illegible]. We saw a little boy yesterday [illegible] than 14 years [illegible], without provocation, [illegible] in the face with much violence. The [illegible] children of our poor population is [illegible] to the period of youth, and especially in a [illegible] of temptation and bad example. Our system of public education does a great deal for the [illegible] of children of indigent [illegible] We hope to see [illegible] in the right direction very speedily.

Use of a Thousand Places.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 29, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I beg leave to suggest the following plan for relieving Broadway [illegible]

[illegible]

A.

[illegible]

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

The [illegible] between these notorious characters, [illegible] yesterday a subject of much remark among interested [illegible]. The story that Morrissey had been killed and Young wounded, proved incorrect, as no hostile meeting (with pistols) took place between the parties, nor is there likely to be any, as it is understood that Morrissey is opposed to the "duel[illegible]"

[illegible]

[illegible] Warrants, we understand, were issued by the Mayor for the arrest of Young and his friend, the [illegible]

[illegible]

BAD BEHAVIOR.

A [illegible] named Henry Bridges, a resident of the Twenty-First Ward, became slightly "elevated" on Tuesday night; in fact, so much so that he [illegible] Policeman Tracy seeing [illegible] Bridges sought to [illegible] Bridges would not be supported. On [illegible] Justice FLANDREAU, [illegible] Jefferson Market Police Court, who ordered [illegible] for his appearance [illegible] trial.

Miscellaneous.

DROWNED.

John Devalin, a native of Ireland, and aged 21 years, was drowned at the foot of [illegible] street, East River, while bathing. He went beyond his depth, and being unable to swim, was drowned. [illegible] Coroner [illegible] rendered a verdict of "Accidental [illegible]"

[illegible]

[illegible] to hold an inquest upon the body of a man who was drowned at the foot of Morton-street, by the accidental sinking of a barge. The result was not reported to Mr. [illegible] at the Coroner's office, up to the hour of our closing.

Decree of Divorce.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 30.

Before Justice Whiting.

Serena Wallace, by her next friend, &c., vs. Joseph Wallace.—Decree of divorce granted.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING—REDUCED PRICES.

Thin Summer Suits	$3 50
Check Marseilles Suits	3 00
Black Alpaca Suits	5 00
Engish Cassimere Suits	8 00
Fancy Marseilles Vests	75
The Very Best Linen Pants	2 50
White Marseilles Vests	1 50
Fine white Duck Coats	2 50
Black Alpaca Coats	2 00

At EVANS' extensive Clothing Warehouse,

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. C. B. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

C. B. WOODWORTH & Co.

No. 76 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE QUEEN AND THE YELLOW VEST.—The West Point Professor was refused admittance to the Queen's levee because he wore a yellow vest, but even this defect in costume would have been overlooked had he worn an appropriate hat. His "stove-pipe" article was offensive. He should have ordered one of those artistically finished chapeaux for the production of which KNOX is so famous, (northeast corner of Broadway and Fulton-street,) and court etiquette would have yielded.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Despite Mr. MERIAM'S "heated term," the large patent windsails from the roof of this theatre have kept it quite comfortable, although crowded to excess every night. The great quantity and variety given at any other season of the year would fill the Battery. To-night, Dr. JONES' drama of "Moll Pitcher," the grand pantomime of the "Red Gnome," and the "Cattle Stealers," Messrs. B. and T. CONY appearing in addition to the whole company.

[Advertisement.]

THE TOILET OF BEAUTY.—The perfection of beauty, even in the most beautiful woman, is gained at her toilet. There the use of the KALLISTON, or ORIENT WATER, is indispensable; it eradicates all unsightly objects, such as tan, freckles and pimples, and gives the complexion a clear and blooming appearance. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, and Druggists and Perfumers generally.

[Advertisement.]

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Besides a familiarity with the science and practice of law acquired in recitations, trials, construction of pleadings, &c., oratory is most successfully taught. Students acquire great facility and elegance as extempore speakers. Next term begins 4th September. Send for catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

[Advertisement.]

Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. P. FETRIDGE & Co., Franklin-square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

MAKING MONEY FAST.—Good peddlers and smart salesmen are making fortunes in their unprecedented sales of KITTLE'S PATENT DOOR-FASTENERS. They are an article that everybody wants; to travelers they are indispensable. They are sure sale wherever introduced. More agents wanted. JAMES H. LEE,

Sole proprietor, No. 20 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The functional derangements incident to females are entirely prevented by a resort to these pills, at the periods when they usually occur. They have a most happy effect on all complaints peculiar to the sex.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—A new Benzole Gas Works, the best and cheapest in the world, with Fixtures to suit. Gas Fixtures—several new and beautiful designs—just completed for the Fall trade. No lead or spelter fixtures sold by us. Call at our great Manufacturing Depot, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS CO.—TO PARTIES SEEKING BUSINESS.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County rights under our patents. See the advertisement on fifth page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—NOTICE.—Dr. HUNTER would give notice that during the hot months of Summer, no patients will be received after 4½ P. M. daily. Persons requiring examination of the lungs should, if possible, select the morning.

NEW-YORK, No. 828 Broadway, July 19.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Colored Political League.

An enthusiastic, though not very numerous, meeting took place Tuesday evening, at Granada Hall, in Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, the object of which was to "organize a Club, and adopt such measures as will be most practicable in the present political campaign."

The Chair was taken by Mr. E. C. HERRINGTON, Mr. M. J. F. TAYLOR officiating as Secretary.

A Committee being appointed, resolutions were embodied and presented for adoption. The most significant sentences are to the following effect:

Whereas, As oppressed American citizens, we cannot but be aware of the great struggle going on between Liberty and Despotism. * * * Being thus impressed and implicated,

Resolved, That in the highly exciting scenes that have and are now transpiring in Kansas, are only a vivid illustration of that sentiment as held by us, namely, that Slavery in this country will ultimately change its victims, that white freemen will know what it is to be under its terrible power.

Another resolution sympathizes with the sufferers in Kansas.

The next recognizes the platform of the Republican Party as "nearest to truth and right, though believing that the very gist of the matter is left untouched, Slavery in the States, the Slave traffic between the States, its stronghold in the District of Columbia. Yet, believing this, so great is their abhorrence of this soul-crushing evil that they can enter with the merest tyro in political ethics to overthrow this evil—they regard in the nomination of Colonel FREMONT, the embodiment of Northern sentiment against Southern impudence and oppression—lend to him their hearty good will, pledging him (as we are permitted) to exercise for ourselves the right of American citizens in the use of the ballot-box."

These sentiments were warmly supported by Mr. [illegible] and Mr. GLOUCESTER, in brief, effective, business-like and talented addresses. Mr. W. C. WILSON said men are victims only when they begin to *feel* they are oppressed. It was the want of intelligence in the South that accounted in some measure for the silence and seeming contentedness with which Slavery had been regarded there.

Mr. L. H. PUTNAM said it was almost a matter of regret that the speaking would evidently be all on one side. The people of the Free States had never before found themselves compelled to resist the South. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the speakers enforced the idea that Slavery is injuring the class employed in cultivating it. Though no new arguments were employed, those which were employed were none the worse for wear, and they were presented with great intellectual power and ability, all the speakers being colored persons.

NEW-JERSEY.

Harbor Encroachments.

The Commissioners appointed by the State of New-York, in relation to the Harbor encroachments, have written to Gov. PRICE, of this State, in respect to the establishment of exterior lines on the shores of the Hudson River, the Kill van Kull, and Arthur's Hill, or Staten Island Sound, within this State, to restrict the projection of docks into the channel, so as to interfere with navigation. This Commission had acted in connection with a Commission from the United States, in determining suitable lines, but had refrained from describing lines on any of the conterminous waters of New-York and New-Jersey, without the establishment of similar lines on the New-Jersey side. Their term will expire before a Commission can be appointed by the New-Jersey Legislature, and they write that it now remains whether they shall only make a partial survey, or whether Prof. BACHE and others of the United States Commission shall indicate the lines on the shores of both States as will best secure the Harbor from injury. The *True American* publishes the letter this morning, with a reply from Gov. PRICE, acknowledging the importance of preserving the New-York Harbor from encroachments, and regretting that Commissioners have not been appointed by our Legislature. Both States, he says, are equally interested, and he thinks the lines reported by the United States Commission will be approved by our citizens, but, as there is no Commission to act in New-Jersey, he can only promise to publish their communication and lay it before the Legislature when it meets.—*Newark Daily Advertiser*, 29th.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Territory Still in a Disturbed State—A Free Fight at Franklin—More Free-State Men Under Indictment—A Poster from the Regulators.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, July 21, 1856.

Companies of Dragoons are stationed at Lecompton, Blanton, Palmyra and Cedar Creek. In their immediate neighborhood and generally throughout the Territory, affairs appear quiet and peaceful. This *appearance*, however, is deceptive. The same feelings—the same desire to fight—exists now as did exist before the appearance of the Dragoons. Travelers here and there are stopped and robbed, and cabins, where arms are secreted and men stationed, are assaulted and rifled of their arms and ammunition. These attacks on the part of the Free-State party are conducted in a more quiet and orderly manner than heretofore. When done, it is done so that no bogus Sheriff backed by United States Dragoons, knows upon whom to put his finger. Within a few days arms and ammunition have been taken from different places where they had been stored by the Pro-Slavery regulators, and expeditions are now on foot looking to further captures. We are frequently in receipt of rumors from different parts of the Territory, giving account of the encampments of armed men. Enough daily happens, to keep alive the excitement and give healthful encouragement to the war-spirit.

COL. TITUS OF THE KANSAS MILITIA.

On Friday last, a Col. TITUS, who resides near Lecompton, in company with others, went to the claim of a Mr. SMITH, committed an aggravated assault upon him and then burned his cabin. SMITH'S claim adjoins that of TITUS, who, it is said, wants to get possession of it, by driving SMITH away and placing a man in his employ upon it. TITUS is one of the Buford party and a Colonel of the Kansas Militia. He figured conspicuously in the attack upon Lawrence and takes a leading part in every outrage committed against the Free-State people. This outrage was committed on Friday—SHANNON and other officials were informed of it—and yesterday, instead of his being visited by a Sheriff, as he would have been were he a Free-State man, a company of Dragoons encamp at his house for his protection.

ROW AT FRANKLIN.

Yesterday afternoon there was a disturbance at Franklin. It is said that some of the citizens there have expressed doubts as to which party is the strongest, the Free-State or Pro-Slavery party, so yesterday an attempt was made to settle the matter by a free fight. The Pro-Slavery party having received an accession of numbers the day before, in the shape of a small party of Georgians, commenced the row by "pitching in" to a Mr. PRATHER, who was obnoxious to them because of the unpalatable truths he testified to concerning them before the Commission. PRATHER stood the fire of fists and oaths bravely, and was immediately assisted by his friends. The row becoming general, it was found necessary to close the Sunday School then in session near by. One of the teachers, a man full six feet in height, suggested to the Superintendent the necessity of closing the school, then calmly took off his coat and cravat, rolled up his sleeves, went out, and with his fists made way through the crowd with a zeal worthy of a soldier of the cross. The result of the row is known only by this message sent up here by the Franklin boys: "You need not come down—we are enough for them."

MARSHAL FAIN AND DOUGLAS' BILL.

Deputy United States Marshal FAIN visited the prisoners at the camp near Lecompton last Friday. In conversation with them on DOUGLAS' bill, he expressed himself as strongly in its favor. They told him of the utter impossibility of carrying out its provisions, under present circumstances, with impartiality and justice; and expressed their fears that, if passed, Commissioners would be selected under it, who would be dishonest in the performance of their duties. To this FAIN replied, that "he should be honest." "Ah! then you are to be one," said the prisoners. "Yes," said FAIN, "I am to be one." It is not for us to say how FAIN received this important information—nor shall we judge of its reliability. We only know that the demands of the Border Ruffians have heretofore been answered by the Administration; and that FAIN, who figured in the attempt to arrest Gov. REEDER in the sack of Lawrence, and was present at the dispersion of the People's Legislature on the 4th of July, is just the man to carry out the desires of Dr. STRINGFELLOW and DAVY ATCHISON—men whose views and principles were more respected in Cincinnati and are now in the Senate Chamber, than those of any other men.

MRS. SHANNON.

GOV. SHANNON, on his return from St. Louis, brought his wife with him. Last week he passed through this place with her, en route for Leavenworth, where she was to take a boat and return to Ohio. We hate to meddle with the gossip of the ladies; but as the Border Ruffian prints received so much consolation from the letter of a Connecticut schoolmarm, written from Western *Missouri last Autumn, we presume it is our duty* generously to bestow upon them the "crumb of comfort" which Madame RUMOR says the conversation of Mrs. SHANNON affords them.

MRS. SHANNON expressed herself as delighted with the Territory, but the society in it was not exactly to her liking. She, however, preferred the society of the Border Ruffians, as they were called, to that of the Massachusetts paupers. We trust that her native Ohio can furnish her with a society more congenial to her taste.

TAXES.

It is rumored that the assessors appointed under the Territorial statutes are to commence assessing taxes shortly. It will be one thing to assess them—another to collect them. They cannot be collected without trouble. If [illegible] [illegible] the territorial opposition to enforce the collection of taxes.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

We have just seen a letter from the northern part of the Territory stating that nearly every active Free-State man there is under indictment and bound in the sum of five hundred dollars to appear at the next term of Court. The letter also states that there is a party of one hundred of BUFORD'S men quartered there. The writer earnestly calls for settlers, and says that employment can be furnished for one hundred men.

The following poster was circulated throughout Jackson County. This county adjoins the Territory and contains Westport, Kansas City, Independence, and other towns celebrated in the annals of Border Ruffianism.

Citizens of Jackson County: As one man, in your might arise and say, if free-niggerism shall be any longer backed up to exclusive patronage, and the toleration of a weekly black mail line from Independence to Lawrence, *via* Leavenworth City. The crisis has at last been forced upon us, to purge our city and county of the clogs that entangle us with worse than Free-Soil and Abolition thraldom; and let the beam be removed from amongst us ere we attempt to remove the mote from Kansas. Already the insulting threat has been made by a few to rout from our county those who have lately endeavored to remedy this evil and curse in our midst. It is now for you to determine how long these things shall last. Remember, too, that forbearance long and patiently endured has ceased to be a virtue. Meet, therefore, *en masse*, at the Court House in Independence, on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., and execute your resolves to the letter.

REGULATORS.

What this poster means we can hardly tell. There is a weekly mail from Leavenworth to Lawrence, but we cannot tell how black it is. These regulators control that great national highway—the Missouri River—and have charge of the Territories of the United States—and we do not see why they should not have charge of the United States mail.

In regard to the "insulting threat" we have heard that the merchants and traders of the various towns on the river, aware of the disastrous effect upon their trade and prospects, which the acts of the Regulators have caused, have combined an organization to prevent it. Whether they will succeed or not time will show.

A MAN STABBED BY A BOY.—A serious affair took place about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on Maiden-lane, below the Gray's Ferry road. It seems that a party of boys were engaged stealing tomatoes from the truck farm of Mr. JOHN SLOOK. Mr. ADAM SLOOK took the tomatoes from the boys, and while doing so one of them plunged a dirk knife into his left side above the hip. The wounded man seized the boy and held him until a man came to his assistance and disarmed the boy. The wound is a very serious one.

The prisoner, who is between 16 and 17 years of age, gives the name of DANIEL GERMAN.—*Phila. Bulletin*, 29th.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

On Friday last, Mr. ABRAHAM DODGE and his son, ALPHONSO DODGE, of Wenham, Mass. were engaged all day in haying. Mr. DODGE, during the day, drank freely of ardent spirits, and ate but little. This, in connection with the extreme heat, caused him to be taken seriously ill at nightfall, with congestion of the brain, and he died Saturday morning at four o'clock. The son, during the night, was seized with cholera morbus, and died at 6 o'clock, about two hours after his father.

The New-Orleans *Creole*, of the 21st, says there are appearances of serious disturbances on the border of Texas and Louisiana. Certain free negroes, mulattoes and white men, to the number of forty, with the Sheriff at their head, who had been ordered for some reason to leave the country, have refused to do so, and have fortified themselves some four miles above Madison. They are reported to have a hundred guns, besides pistols and bowie knives, and to bid defiance to their opponents.

A couple of negroes belonging to Mr. J. W. REYNOLDS, of Boone County, Ky., made their exit from that gentleman's plantation on Friday night. Mr. R. followed them on Saturday, as soon as he discovered their flight, and traced them to Covington, where all further track of the fugitives was lost. They started from home with a couple of horses belonging to their master, both of which were found tied to a fence about two miles back of Covington.

There was quite an excitement in the village of River Point, R. I., on Saturday last, occasioned by the elopement of a singularly matched couple. The man, an Englishman, about forty-five years of age, is named WILLIAM CANTON, and is a little fellow, less than five feet high. He has a wife and four children. His companion in guilt is a married woman of about the same age as himself, and remarkable for her great height. Her husband has been an invalid for a number of years.

The Newburyport women are the women that "take things easy." Wednesday night a mother, with her infant, accompanied by another female, entered a store on State street there, when the proprietor, attracted by the smallness and extreme youth of the child, inquired its age—"It was born this morning," replied the mother, indifferently, attending to her business as though it was an every day affair to have a child born in her family.

There is a misunderstanding between the faculty and students of Trinity College, Hartford, growing out of the burning of Euclid. It seems there has been an agreement, heretofore, that the burning should be considered a regular college custom, but that the speeches prepared for the occasion should be first submitted to the faculty, and this has been the custom until now, when the students refuse a longer compliance with the rule.

The reports from the Copper and Iron mines of Lake Superior are very favorable. The Cleveland Company ship 70 tons of iron ore per diem. Six vessels of nearly 400 tons burthen each, have been chartered and will go full freighted. One hundred tons are brought to the dock at Marquette, daily. The Isle Royale Copper Mine nets about $20,000 per month.

The Toronto Globe says that on Thursday last, just as the steamer *Citizen* had reached the wharf at the peninsula side of the Bay, a fine little boy, four years old, accidentally fell overboard. GEORGE DUNCAN, of Hamilton, a youth of 14, seeing the child in *its perilous situation, immediately sprang forward*, and gallantly rescued the poor little fellow.

There remain only 318 feet to perforate in the main tunnel under the Blue Ridge. During June there were 67 feet cut through. In the Brooksville tunnel only 38 feet remain to be arched, and this section will be finished before September. Before the present year closes daylight will shine through the Blue Ridge.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, July 30, at the Central Presbyterian Church, by Rev. A. A. WOOD, JAMES W. DUNNING to SARAH L., daughter of Hugh Aikman. Also, at the same time and place, by the same, SAMUEL M. AIKMAN to AMELIA E., daughter of Benjamin B. Roach, all of this City.

In this City, on Monday, July 28, by Rev. A. SPOR, DAVID DEYTHER, of New-York, to Miss ELIZA PEARSON, of England.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, July 29, of dysentery, Mrs. MARTHA BLACK, widow of John Black, late of Coleraine, Ireland.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene and Houston sts., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 10 o'clock, this (Thursday) morning, from her late residence, No. 134 East 23d-st.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 30, Mrs. SALLY COOPER, relict of the late Thomas Cooper, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her brother, James Cocks, Sr., her sons, Wm. C. and Edward B. Dominick, Thomas P., James G. and George B. Cooper, and of her son-in-law, John B. Anderson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 Orchard st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Sunday evening, July 27, Mr. JAMES BERRY, of the firm of J. B. Crook & Co., aged 36 years and 9 months.

His remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 29, EDWARD HOLMES, in the 58d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 Rutgers-place, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

On Wednesday, July 30, the infant daughter of Nathan S. and Clara Warland Starr, aged 24 days.

The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment.

New-Haven papers please copy.

In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, July 29, Mr. FREDERICK A. [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

His relatives and friends, and the members of the Temperance Union, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 146 South 3d-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

In Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, July 30, EMMA S. DAY, daughter of Lewis F. and Phebe O. Day, aged [illegible] years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 77 Sussex-st., this day, (Thursday,) at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

At Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, July 26, of typhus fever, SAMUEL C. TITUS, aged 40 years, formerly of this City.

At Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., on 29th day, (Tuesday,) July 29, at the residence of Stephen C. Griffin, RICHARD [illegible], in the [illegible] year of his age.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE....JULY 30.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

200	Reading R. R.	[illegible]	100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
700	do	[illegible]		do	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]		Mil. & La Crosse RR.	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	200	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]		do	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]		do	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]		do	[illegible]
25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]		do	[illegible]
200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]		do	[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, July 30—P. M.

We are in possession of only a small portion of our letter and newspaper correspondence, by the *Arabia*, which reached Boston this morning with mail advices from Liverpool to the 19th inst. In a commercial point of view, this intelligence is encouraging. The leading Breadstuff markets of England are reported as having been quite active at slightly advanced prices,—the continuance of unsettled weather and the comparative cheapness of money keeping up speculation. The receipts from the United States were large, but from other sources there was considerably less arriving,—and factors were quite confident. Cotton had been very lightly dealt in, and previous quotations barely maintained for the most current qualities of American. Provisions found timid buyers and leaned in favor of those. There has been less excitement in the Grocery trade, though Sugars rose a shade. The colonial Wool sales in London were commenced on the 17th instant, with a very respectable attendance of home and foreign purchasers, whose bidding was quite spirited. Australian and Van Dieman's Land Wools brought full prices, while Cape of Good Hope and other Wools went off at a reduction of 1d. ℔. A steady trade at unaltered rates was reported in the manufacturing districts. The London Money Market was well supplied, and though the Bank of England had not lowered its discount rate, the anticipation was that it would soon do so—for it could secure no discounting business at its prevailing minimum rate (4½ ℔ cent.) while private banking houses were discounting all sound bills at from 3¾@4 ℔ cent. There was a continuance of the demand for gold for the Continent, and the equivalent of $2,100,000 had been shipped to France, while the receipts of Specie in London were very liberal, reaching $7,185,000,—of which, from Australia, $3,340,000; from the United States, $1,995,000, and from the West Indies, $1,800,000. British Funds were tame and infirm,—Consols closing at 95¾ for cash. Other securities shared in the dullness and leaned in favor of buyers. American Stocks were quiet but quoted firm. The *Earl of Sefton* had arrived at Liverpool, with dates from Melbourne to the 28th of April,—reporting the import trade of Australia in a satisfactory condition,—and the export trade showed likewise improving.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5	19,871,374	5,539,875	10,534,000
Jan. 12	17,418,654	4,697,000	10,416,951
Jan. 19	16,897,636	4,918,300	10,462,313
Jan. 26	16,750,069	4,874,070	10,548,108
Feb. 2	16,516,497	5,411,080	10,705,579
Feb. 9	17,382,409	5,604,580	10,632,779
Feb. 16	17,948,060	5,411,040	10,778,460
Feb. 23	19,495,515	5,648,815	10,[illegible]
Mar. 1	19,483,709	5,490,060	10,350,060
Mar. 8	19,[illegible]	5,784,630	10,[illegible]
Mar. 15	19,[illegible]	5,394,565	10,[illegible]
Mar. 22	19,489,357	5,369,745	10,973,711
Mar. 29	20,083,178	5,359,750	10,440,883
April 5	19,711,739	4,870,470	10,047,130
April 12	16,794,838	3,883,645	10,098,667
April 19	15,939,249	3,640,540	9,975,733
April 26	15,375,158	3,693,085	9,788,188
May 3	15,446,386	3,430,875	9,584,851
May 10	15,396,877	3,[illegible]	9,778,836
May 17	15,710,519	4,196,675	9,861,885
May 24	15,886,049	5,061,960	10,558,654
May 31	14,612,410	5,545,980	11,054,666
June 7	14,563,366	5,883,735	11,538,410
June 14	14,267,079	6,578,445	11,650,790
June 21	14,411,884	6,915,880	12,237,966
June 28	14,368,956	7,368,735	12,673,780
July 4	15,087,913	6,558,730	12,810,948
July 11	12,773,696	5,484,730	12,378,338

PRICE OF BRITISH CONSOLS—1856.

July.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For the Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 12	95⅝	95¾	95⅞	95¾	96	96
Mon. 14	95¾	95¾	95⅝	95¾	96	95⅞
Tues. 15	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95¾	95⅞	95⅞
Wed. 16	95¾	95¾	95¾	95⅞	96	95⅞
Thur. 17	95⅝	95⅞	95¾	95¾	96	95⅞
Fri. 18	94⅞	95⅜	95⅜	94⅞	95⅜	95⅜

There was a fair measure of activity in the Road Shares at the Stock Exchange, while the Bond list was dull, waiting the receipt of the *Arabia's* mails. After the large operations in Erie yesterday, and the sales in the afternoon of 4,000 or 5,000 by parties who had bought at lower prices for a term, 1 or 2 ℔ cent., the market fell off to-day from 62 to 61⅜ ℔ cent. The last registered sale is at 61⅛, at which rate the Stock was offered at the close of the Second Board. The leading speculative this afternoon was Reading, which advanced ¾ ℔ cent. on yesterday's prices, closing firm with sales at 87¾ for the reopening of the transfers. New-York Central, Cleveland and Toledo, Galena and Chicago, and Panama, were all steady at about Tuesday's prices. Toledo 76¼ at the close. There was scarcely any business done in State or Railway Bonds, and the general market, with the exception of Reading, closed rather dull.

The good supply of Money on short loan, noticed yesterday, continued to-day, with less activity in the demand. The rates to Brokers are 6 @7 ℔ cent., the inside rate being most current *where the lender seeks his customer; in other* words, where money is voluntarily left on temporary use. *In other cases*, 7 ℔ cent. is paid. At the Discount Brokers, the terms on business paper are not materially advanced on actual transactions, though lenders are disposed to put them up. Choice bills at 7½@8 ℔ cent. are less abundant than last week. Since the sailing of the Boston steamer there is nothing doing in Exchange. The *Niagara* carried out $871,832 in Specie, of which all except $50,000 went from this City. The corresponding steamer last July had $646,500. The falling off in the present shipment is partly the result of an increased offering of transient Exchange, of first-class bills, which relieved the regular drawers of a good share of the demand. The next steamer for Europe is the *Ericsson* for Liverpool, on Saturday, to be succeeded by the *Persia* on Wednesday. The arrival of the [illegible] with a full cargo of Continental Goods increased the Custom-House duties to-day. The Sub-Treasury received $[illegible], and paid out on Treasury account $[illegible], including $32,500 on draft from *California*. The regular balance stands $[illegible]. The Mexican Silver recently received here *via New-Orleans is going forward this week direct to* China. Part will go on the clipper-ship *N. B. Palmer*, to clear in a day or two.

The Bank of the Republic will pay a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent. on the 1st of August; the Ocean Bank a half yearly dividend of 4½ ℔ cent. The coupons on the Bonds of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company will be paid at the Bank of Commerce.

The Semi-Annual Interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds, the Dover Extension Bonds and the Bonds of 1858, of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, will be paid on the 1st August, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 88 Pine-street, rear building.

A meeting of the Bondholders of the Ogdensburg and Montreal Railroad Company was convened, to-day, at the office of Mr. [illegible]. A majority of the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds were present, and it was resolved to direct the Trustees to proceed to the foreclosure of the First Mortgage.

The August interest on the Bonds of the Warren, New-Jersey, Railroad will be paid at the office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, No. 51 Wall-street.

The new Brooklyn Water Works are to be promoted to early completion, with the aid of a subscription from the city of $1,300,000. The installments on this subscription, we learn, will be raised by a 6 ℔ cent. City Stock, 25 or 30 years to run. The investment will, no doubt, be a favorite one, the security being undoubted, and the object to which the money is to be devoted one which will add to the population and taxable wealth of this already flourishing city.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow (Thursday) at 12½ o'clock, at Merchants' Exchange.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 30.

COTTON dull. Sales to-day 1,000 bales. Middling, 10c.@10⅛c. FLOUR, [illegible] CORN, [illegible] BAGGING, 19½c. [illegible] Freights—[illegible] 7-16d. for Cotton to Liverpool. [illegible] 10@[illegible] cents premium.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 30—1 P. M.

CORN—Sales of 12,000 bush. Western Mixed at 60c. OATS—14,000 bush. sold at 40c. for State and Ohio. A small lot of Genesee new Wheat sold at $1 65; 500 bush. Kentucky new brought $1 54. WHISKY, 37½c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 30.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88; Reading Railroad, 43¾; Long Island Railroad, 13¼; Morris Canal, 15¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 48¼.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Isabel, from Havana—[illegible]

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 59 | Sun sets.... 7 15 | Moon sets.... 7 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 17 | Gov. Island. 6 54 | Hell Gate.... 8 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Washington, Cavendy, Bremen and Southampton July 16, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Sand. [illegible]

Steamship Isabel, Rollins, Charleston via Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

[illegible]

Sailed.

Steamship Roanoke, for Richmond. From the lower Bay, steamship Supply, for the Mediterranean.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[illegible]

Domestic Ports.

[illegible]